OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,057.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

List of Departures from Bombay for Marseilles & London

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
23rd Mar.	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
13th „	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th „	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *10th March*, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June „
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	8th Aug „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,578	Schmitz	27th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May „

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † AUSTRIA	7583	A. Bilaffer	31st March.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 25th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 28th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 29th Mar.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,637 tons, sailing on or about 25th March calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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22nd *March*, 1907.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th Mar.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	16th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Saing about
ASIA	3,611	J. Shanklin	5th May 1907.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
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Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above. All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	......	26th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	30th Mar	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	..	K. Homma	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

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Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years,	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Karachi.
Calcutta.
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Rangoon.
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BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH, 1907.

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BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH, 1907.

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BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

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CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH, 1907.

LIFE INSURANCE.—When certain figures just published become accessible to Anglo-Indians those of them who have insured under the advice of Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., in a certain eminent Life Office, will find that they have reason to congratulate themselves on their investment. These figures ought to be a lesson to any weak-minded Policy-holders who have allowed themselves to be disturbed recently by attempts made in India to frighten them concerning their Office—attempts of an obviously interested character, emanating almost invariably from Indian insurance agents who have applied for and have failed to secure an Agency of the office in question. Mr. Henderson strongly advises any of the correspondents in whose presence remarks adverse to his work are made to invite his critic to put his statements in to paper and to sign them, at the same time warning him that they will be sent to Mr. Henderson. He ventures to predict that not one such person in one hundred will accept the challenge, and he fancies that most men of sense will consider what he is in adding that those who will not say on paper over their own signature what they will assert verbally are unworthy of attention. Mr. Henderson's many friends will be glad to hear that in spite of various attempts to obstruct his work—e.g. the rumour put about in [illegible] last year that he was about to abandon his undertaking, of which he has not the slightest intention—it has assumed still more colossal proportions, his new cases of last year numbering 1,13., and the sums insured under life Policies exceeding the immense total of 1905 by more than one third. In short, it seems to be widely accepted now in India that all persons who effect their insurance, or who remained insured under existing Policies, without obtaining competent, reliable, technical advice are ill-advised. Mr. Henderson is proud to say also that he has good reason to assert that his work has greatly stimulated systematic saving in India by seniors and juniors alike.

Mr. HENDERSON'S new pamphlet will be ready in a month or two, and will fully [illegible] a certain Life Office which has a branch in India, concerning which a circular was scattered over the country last year as to which the authorities of the said Office have found it necessary to acknowledge in writing to Mr. Henderson that the circular contains statements "not in accordance with fact." Comparative figures in the pamphlet will enable Anglo-Indians to judge how far the Office under reference is justly described in the terms of that circular.

Mr. HENDERSON is also preparing a private and confidential pamphlet embodying about fifty concrete cases from his practice which will be furnished on his conditions to any gentleman who in his judgment may be safely trusted with it. The conditions on which Mr. Henderson's advice is available can be had on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," with a stamped addressed envelope; and his Pamphlet can be had on application to Mr. Henderson himself by members of the Services and professions (Insurance Agents and Bankers excluded). 42, Lancaster Gardens, London, W.

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1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report of progress since the registration of the Company on the 24th September, 1906.
2. To elect Directors of the Company as all the present Directors (except the Director ex-officio) retire at the meeting under Clause 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but are eligible for re-election under Clause 103 of the Articles of Association.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Hormusji E. Davur & Sons as auditors, made by the Board under Clause 133 of the Company's Articles of Association on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum.

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SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG exceedingly good-looking PARSEE LADY of good fortune and very good family, highly Educated, desires to meet with a Parsee Gentleman of very good position with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly private. Box No. 251, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co, Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO SUB-LET IN DEOLALI.—A LARGE HOUSE, on the Nasik Road, with 4 Bed Rooms and 2 Reception Rooms, fully furnished and the use of all China Crockery and Glass, for the month of April. Undersigned has a lease and pays Rs. 200 Monthly Rent. Apply to Captain J. S. Corlett, 15th Lancers Staff College, Deolali.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

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CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE Co., 32, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Calcutta. Delhi. Cawnpore. Tuticorin
Lahore. Bombay. Colombo. Zanzibar.
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
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CALCUTTA AND
MELBOURNE, (*Australia.*)

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

WARDEN & CO.,
No. 27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PUPILS WANTED.

WE have many more vacancies for Remington typists at good salaries than we can fill. New Class for Students now open. Remington typewriters supplied for use of Students. Low Tuition Fees, and special arrangements made to suit poor students.

Ladies also invited. Apply immediately. Remington Typewriter Company just appointed Purveyors of Typewriting Machines to LORD MINTO, Viceroy of India.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

FOR SALE

OLD PHOSPHOR BRONZE AND PURE COPPER WIRE, FOR SALE. Also about 4,000 feet of 3 inch CAST IRON PIPES.

Apply, MANAGER,
BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN RESIDENT CARETAKER and GENERAL SECRETARY to the Masonic bodies and Club, Singapore. Free quarters, with lights and water. Must be Master Mason. Teetotaller preferred. Apply, to DISTRICT GRAND SECRETARY, Freemason's Hall, Singapore, forwarding copies of testimonials and stating salary expected.

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EDUCATIONAL TRAVELLER for a firm of Publishers. Parsi or Hindu Graduate, speaking Marathi and Gujarati. School Teacher preferred. Apply, with copies of testimonials to "F. G. H.", care of this Paper.

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RELIABLE and respectable AGENTS to secure Orders for Brandies, &c., in all important Cities in India. Particulars on application to

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ENTRUST us the curing and dressing of Skins and mounting of Heads as Trophies of all your Games.

All orders for dressing skins, etc., promptly executed.

Write for Catalogue with Testimonials to

V. FRANCIS & Co.,
Practical Taxidermists,
Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, beg to anounce to their numerous customers that they have opened a branch,

LADIES' DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING

Department, in a shop next door.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST, for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
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GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
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FACING THE SEA.
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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

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SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Lhacks, Thans Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
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Proprietor.

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In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.
Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8 ; Shoes, Rs. 3-12 Slippers Rs. 2-4.
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AND
MISCELLANEOUS LEATHER GOODS.
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Trunks, from Rs. 26 ; Gladstone Bags, Rs. 10.
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NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
55, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, *March* 21.] [Bombay, *March* 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85⅝		⅛
3 do. Rentes	94½		¼
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65⅛	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	30 13/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30¼	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	66⅜	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·33	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·51	¼	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·83½	¼	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since	17Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅛%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅛%	un	chgd
terest Day-to-day Loans ...	3¼%		⅛
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4¼%	⅛	

The French Bank rate is increased ½ per cent.
Amount paid into the Bank of England ....£175,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32d.
Bills on Calcutta............Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4⅛d.
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d.

MAILS.—
The Bombay Mails of the 9th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 20th instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...	£36,100,000	Inc. £	100,000
Public Deposits ...	£16,500,000	Dec. £	800,000
Other Deposits ...	£43,700,000	Inc. £	3,500,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	unchanged.	
Other Securities ...	£36,600,000	Inc. £	2,900,000
Notes and Gold ...	£26,500,000	Dec. £	200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 44 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian...	Dull
Manchester	Easier
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000
Imports	11,000
Mid-Americans	5·98+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11⅜ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·62	5·62	5·62	5·61
+04	+04	+04	+03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·61	5·60	5·58	5·56	5·55
+03	+04	+03	+04	+04

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 22,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 15,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton—11·10+10
Futures—Month of March 9·55 + 22 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to Bull Support and short Covering.
Do. do. July 9·69 + 19 }

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 11/16+⅛
Futures—Month of May 10·39+20
Do. do. July 10·49+19
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No, 7 quality), 7¼ unchanged.
ARRIVALS :—
" Victorious " " Zaida "

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Friday Evening.] [22nd March, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	17th January	'07	5 per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	7th March	'07	8 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th December	'06	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th January	'07	9 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	20,17,197	......
Other Deposits	......	11,85,701
Sundries	68,639	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	54,733
Other Authorised Securities	......	1,76,004
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	84,654	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	2,64,189	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	10,50,224
Bullion	......	26,353
Balance with other Banks...	2,49,776	......
Sundries	2,860	......
Cash.............................	6,02,045	......

Council Bills :—
At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 50 lakhs was offered, of which amount 23·90 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 5/32d. and 26·10 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 5/32d., these prices being 1/32d. higher than last week. Tenderers at these rates received 58 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 81·30 lakhs. The amount advertised for sale next week is again 50 lakhs. After the above sales a small lot of extras were allotted at 1s. 4⅛d. bills and 1s. 4 5/32d. Transfers (·20 lakh and 1 lakh respectively). To-day's message advises ·30 lakh bills and 1 lakh transfers allotted at the same rates.

The mail of the 8th instant brings £320,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	9,90,000
Bombay	„	15,50,000
Madras	„	32,40,000
	Total...Rs.	57,80,000

The mail of the 15th March brings £180,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay and £330,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :

Calcutta ...	Rs.	6,40,000
Bombay	„	14,60,000
Madras	„	4,40,000
	Total...Rs.	25,40,000

The mail of the 22nd March brings £480,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	7,50,000
Bombay	„	10,10,000
Madras	„	6,50,000
	Total...Rs.	24,10,000

Money :—
Money market firm. Borrowers at 7 per cent for two months.

Exchange :—
The Market remains steady to firm. In the morning the general quotation for telegraphic transfers was 1s. 4⅛d. but later in the day 1s. 4 5/32d. T. T. was practicable in two or three quarters and merchants bought moderately for current requirements. There was some demand for T. T. April-May delivery but the rates offered compared very unfavourably with ready quotations and only a trifling business was done. The credit rate is steady at 1s. 4 11/64d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Bills can be placed at 1s. 4 13/64d. 3 months' sight for the last mail in April. Far Eastern rates are inclined to be weak following the steady fall in Silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 ⅛d to 5/32
Demand Draft	1s. 4 5/32d. to 3/16
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 11/64d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	173
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140⅜
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	157
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	213¼

Government Paper :—
The market opened with buyers at 97 5/16 for cash and settlement. In the early part of the day there were some buyers and quotations became 97⅜ for ready and forward. Later on their were a good many sellers and a moderate business was done the market ultimately closing with buyers at 97 5/16. Calcutta rates show no improvement their quotations being 97½ for ready and 97½ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	97· 3	Buyers.
1st Settlement	97· 3	„

Bullion :—
Bar Silver in London improved slightly yesterday ready and forward bars being up 1/16 at 30 13/16 and 30¼ for two months delivery respectively. The New York rate improved ⅛ to 66⅜. In our local market rates alo showed an improvement. At opening ready bars were quoted at 78 5/16 ex-duty and on moderate buying closed at 78 7/16. Forward rates also advanced and close as under. Bar gold is unchanged. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	78	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	78	11	0

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week..	1,22,898	57,097	+65,801
Receipts from 1st October to 14th Mar	1,749,490	1,761,875	—12,385
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	25,345	9,374	+15,971
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	13,191	38,545	—25,354
Total ...	38,536	47,919	—9,383
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th Mar...			
Europe	538,867	488,718	+50,149
China	24,422	10,118	+14,304
Japan	290,771	273,733	+17,038
Coast Ports ...	30,905	15,837	+15,068
Total ...	884,965	788,406	+ 93,559
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe... ...	26,023	8,278	+17,745
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	49,585	1,200	+48,385

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 9th February 1907 6,137 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st December 1906 6,615 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year
Khandeish	16,871	246,395	363,739
Central India ...	8,375	62,100	78,016
Barsee and Nugger ...	8,567	128,541	90,147
Berars...	14,775	360,118	395,792
Central Provinces ...	15,210	242,650	264,395
Total Oomras...	63,798	1,039,804	1,192,089
Dhollera	12,413	116,058	70,459
Broach	22,935	94,020	137,661
Compta and Dharwar.	1,762	20,851	19,185
Westerns	62	6,348	4,572
Bengals, N.-W, P. ...	16,406	401,402	277,984
Bengals. Rajputana...	4,256	42,649	18,998
Sind	nil	12,320	27,522
Persian	59	1,148	1,137
American	814	13,236	9,292
Egyptian	174	862	1,060
Other Sorts	219	792	1,916
Totals...	122,898	1,749,490	1,761,875

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Yesterday the final ginners report of the American Census Bureau was received here, giving the total quantity ginned at 13,291,000 Commercial bales. Last year, on the same date, the total quantity ginned was given at 10,697,000 bales, the crop turning out 11,300,000 bales. In 1905 the Census Bureau figures were 13,584,000 bales ginned, the crop being in that year 13,794,000 bales. Since the last ginner's report 1,100,000 bales have been ginned, against 800,000 bales in 1905, the big crop year. We think we shall not be far out in putting the ultimate total of this Season's crop at 13,750,000 bales, while there is a possibility of it exceeding the total of the 1904-05 crop.

In spite of some slight fluctuations the tendency of the Home markets had been easier during the week, and up to yesterday Spot cotton in New York had given way 20 points, while futures were 18 to 19 points lower. To-day, however, there is a sharp reaction spot having recovered 10 points, and futures being 22 and 19 points higher.

New crop planting has commenced and, at the present level of prices, it may be taken for granted that farmers will put every inch of land they can under cotton.

The following table gives the position of the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day.

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6·00	... 5·98	... —·02
Arrivals March,-Apl...	5·69	... 5·62	... —·07
Do. June-July	5·68	... 5·61	... —·07
NEW YORK.			
Spot ...	11.20	... 11·10	... —·10
Futures March	9.51	.. 9·55	... +·04
Do. July	9·69	... 9·69	... unchgd
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	10⅝	... 10 11/16	... —1/16
Futures May...........	10·38	... 10·39	... +·01
Do. July...........	10·58	... 10·49	... —·09

During the past week the local market has been chiefly occupied in settlements and deliveries of March contracts. A large short interest existed, and dealers have been covering or settling, the market in consequence keeping very steady. Broach as usual this month has held special interest, and the absence of delivery orders against good Broach contracts has materially strengthened the position. The crop of Broach this season is of excellent quality, and dealers have found difficulty in finding cotton for tender against " good " contracts, Reports are current that D/Os will yet come on the market, but so far, there is little to encourage hopes in this direction. The settlement is practically at hand, and unless large tenders are made, we see little chance of prices falling before the 25th. At present things point to the settlement rate for 'good' being in the neighbourhood of Rs. 253 to Rs. 255. After the settlement we look for a sharp decline all round, as the market lately has been unduly inflated.

A fair business has been done by shippers in spot cotton. High class Oomras and Bengals, as also ready Broach have been in good demand, while Muttia and Khandeish have also found buyers. Mills are holding back, having little inducement at present to stock, but weaving mills have paid good prices for extra-stapled lots. Coomptas are arriving in small quantities, and find quick sale.

Arrivals have been large, far exceeding those of last year at the same time, and the difference in receipts into Bombay, up-to-date, between this year and last year, is now only 12,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	....	258/9	March
Fine „ „	....	250	April
Good „ „	....	251½	March
Fine „	Nagpur Kampti	219/20	do.
Fine „	DamangaumPulgaon...	207	do.
Fine „	Khangaum Akola	201/2	do.
Fine „	Amraoti	201/2	do.
Fine „	Muttia	189	do.
F. G. „	Khandeish	178	do.
Fine „	Khandeish	184	do.
Fine „	Bengals	174	do.
F.G.H. G.	Bengals	165	do.
Good Westerns	....	232	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	....	244	do.

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	Firm
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	29,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·65	5·65	5·65	5·64	5·64

+·03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·63	5·60	5·58	5·57

+·02

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited, to-day.

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)........	166 163	156 154	Ready and 25th March
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	176	164	Ready and
S. Punjab M G......................	174	162	25th March
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	203 201	195 193	Ready and 25th March
Khandeish (M-G)..................	... 185	178 177	Ready and 25th March
Rajputan (H-G)	175	196	Ready 25th Mar
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)...	203	195	Ready and
Akola M.G............................	201	193	25th March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	215	207	Ready 25th Mar
Dhamangaum & Poolgaum M-G	208	200	Ready 25th Mar
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	222 220	214 212	Ready and 25th March
Broach (M.G.)........................	259 261	... 250½	Ready and 25th March
Muttia (M. G.)	186	174	25th March
Bhownager (M. G.)	226	216	25th May
Do. (H. G.)	220	210	do
Sawginned Dharwar	...	245	do
Westerns	...	231	do

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	75,747	cwts
Linseed	96,336	„
Rapeseed	106,570	„
Gingellyseed	56,245	„
Poppyseed	2,530	„
Groundnuts	10,809	„
Castorseed	47,637	„
Rice..	284,297	„
Myrabollams	29,060	„
Cottonseed	250,625	„
Mowraseed	311	„
Gram ..	13,864	„
Joowar..	43,032	„
Maize ..	46	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The tone of the market has been easier during the past week and prices have given way 2 to 3 annas per cwt. The demand has slackened aud at the close we quote as under :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	6	6
Apl-May ...	„	7	11	0

Rapeseed—
Owing to the decline in the Home markets the, market for Rapeseed has been quieter, but at present quetations a moderate business is being done. Reports of extensive damage to the crop appear to have been exaggerated. Closing prices are :—

Brown Cawnpore April-May	Rs.	7	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore April-May	„	8	7	0
„ Guzerat „	„	7	9	0

Gingellyseed :—
The market has ruled quiet but steady, with a small business only. We close at the following prices with little doing.

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	52	8	0
„ 75 do. ...	„	50	8	0
„ 50 do. ...	„	48	8	0
Black Kutni ...	„	44	0	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„	55	0	0

CASTORSEED :—
Has been steady at Rs. 37 for ready throughout the week with a fair enquiry.

COTTONSEED :—
Steady Rs. 20 to Rs. 20-8.

POPPYSEED :—
Firm. Receipts almost nil. For forward delivery April-May, prices are easier at Rs. 9-8.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Very little doing. At the close the rate Rs. 43.

WHEAT :—
Crop prospects are excellent. Locally there is little doing by shippers or mills, and the market continues quiet.

White Delhi ...	Rs.	4	7	0
White Karachi ...	„	4	6	0
White Pessi ...	„	4	6	0

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market is not yet showing any signs of change for the better. Dealers are selling but little, and prices remain steady. There is some enquiry for forward business, but Manchester keeps very firm and dealers cannot pay the prices asked.

GREY GOODS.—The market is dull owing to the absence of demand from up-country where plague is on the increase. This is causing much anxiety here. Although prices at present are steady here any downward move in cotton may probably cause weakness in prices.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market this week is very dull owing to the absence of demand from Delhi and Cawnpore where plague is raging. Dealers feel anxious about their stocks and are consequently buying little. White Fancies are still selling well though further buying is not induced thereby owing to the abnormal values of Egyptian yarns.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market here remains unchanged but the Home markets keep very firm notwithstanding the lower rates for cotton. The demand is improving slightly and business is doing to a small extent.

TURKEY RED PRINTED GOODS.—Owing to the prevalence of plague in the up-country Markets the demand here has not yet improved and there is no inducement to buyers to go in freely for fresh business.

DHOOTIES.—We have no change to report in this market. A small business is being done. The Home market continues firm.

METALS.

COPPER has been somewhat quieter during the week owing to the recent advance in Rupee rates, which has checked the demand. At the same time the general prevalence of plague is a great hindrance to business. The rupee rate may be called about Rs. 93, and the sterling price about £118/10, though the Home rate is much higher.

YELLOW METAL is also quiet owing to less demand, but the Rupee price is unchanged. The sterling rate here being lower than the Home value, no business is practicable.

COALS.

The Market has been very quiet with little business doing in retail sales. Buyers although offering for forward shipments do not care to pay sellers' prices which at the moment are prohibitive. We quote as follows :—

* Davison's West Hartly ...	Rs.	17/8	per ton .
* Cardiff...	„	22	„
South Yorkshire	„	17/8	„
Watson's Hartly	„	17/4	„
Derberghur Bengal	„	15/12	„
Subpaid...	„	15/8	„
Lawrie's Derberghur ...	„	15/12	„
Hielger's Standard	„	15/0	„
Jardine	„	15/8	„

PETROLEUM.

The market continues steady and the following are the ruling rates for the undermentioned brands—

	Per pair.			
Russian Rising Sun brand oil in tins...	Rs. 3	10	0	
	Per 8 gallons.			
„ „ „ „ „ loose.	Rs. 3	0	0	
	Per pair.			
Burmah Swan brand oil in tins	„ 3	6	0	
	Per 8 gallons.			
„ „ „ „ loose ...	Rs. 2	12	0	
	Per case			
Anchor brand in cases	„ 4	14	0	
Silver light oil 150° in cases ...	„ 5	2	0	

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled fairly steady during the week, but the tendency has been for lower rates. Business has been done for both April and May at the undermentioned prices-viz :

Antwerp	14s. 3d. to 15s.
Dunkirk	14s. 6d. to 15s.
Hamburg	16s. to 16s. 6d.
Genoa	15s. to 16s.
Marseilles	14s. 6d. to 15s.

For June, business has also been done at 10s. 6d. for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

The following fixtures are reported :—

S. S. " Harpenley," lump sum £6,800 to p, p. April loading.

S. S. " Caithness," lump sum £5,200 to p.-p. March-April.

S. S. " Rheinfels," to Hamberg March-April at 16 March 15s. 6d. April.

SHARES.

The market is dull and mill shares have continued to decline in price. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 13,62½ and Rs. 1,365 during the week and at the close they are quiet at the former rate. A lot of Bank of India Limited shares was placed at Rs. 55 during the earlier part of the week but at the close they have declined to Rs. 54. In Railway companies Tapti Valleys have improved to Rs. 467½ C. D. Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 530 X. D. Amritsar Pattys are Steady at Rs. 105. In Press Companies, Mofussils are steady at Rs. 590. New Berars have changed hands at Rs. 525 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 137½. Volkarts are steady at Rs. 1,080, In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 135½. Bombay Burmahs have improved to Rs. 8,650 X.D. Oriental Government Security Life A. Companies' shares have changed hands at Rs. 150. Port Cannings have improved to Rs. 442½. Treachers have improved to Rs. 590. Mill shares are quiet : Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,915; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,450. Connoughts have changed hands at Rs. 490 X.B. Colaba Land have ruled at and about Rs. 965. Davids after touching Rs. 347½ have improved to Rs. 365. Empress are quiet at 450 C. D, Crescents at Rs. 102½ a good lot of Jamsheds was placed at Rs. 167½. Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 730, Manekji Petits after touching 3225 have again advanced to Rs. 3315 at which rate they close. Morarjis have changed hands at Rs 2690 C. D, Standards have declined to Rs. 1,175. Union mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 175. Centuries have declined to Rs. 1,665. Phoenix have changed hands at 100. New City of Bombay at Rs. 520 X, D.: the rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

THE MUSSOORIE SEASON.

Influx of Visitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 22.

The Mussoorie Polo Tournamant will commence on May 6th and the Mussoorie Races will take place on May 16th and May 18th.

The influx of visitors to this station is commencing despite the inclement weather.

PASSENGERS FOR S.S. AFRICA.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's S.S. Africa from Trieste and Venice yesterday evening.—

Mr O. Anton, Sister Anna, Mr Benda, Sister Bertha Revd Croswaite, Sister Guiseppine, Mrs Crawoski and 2 children, Capt Illius Mrs Keller and Infant, Miss Kabraji Mr and Mrs Lalkaka, Mr and Mrs Labauti and 2 children, Revd Lansdale, Mr Mirza, Sister Maria, Mrs Murphu, Miss Nixon, Mr Sanjana, Major and Mrs Vandeleux and child, Mr Verhorst, Mr Wurthle.

POISONED WOUNDS.

Itching Skin Disease Caught at Work—Cured by Zam-Buk.

Miss Christina Campbell, of 5, Tennant Street, Renfrew, a bright Scottish lassie of sixteen summers, said to a "paisley Observer" reporter:—

" About the back end of last year I went to learn the polishing trade, and I had not been at it long when my hands broke out into a rash of pimples. I suppose the chemicals had poisoned my skin. The affection spread, and my hands and arms had, for a time, the appearance of rough sandpaper. They were intolerably itchy, and I applied all kinds of ointments and lotions, but these had only the effect of increasing the irritation, without remedying the trouble in the least. After a time the pimples began to discharge and the disorder spread to my face, my lips and nose becoming affected in the same manner. The suppurating pimples developed into sores; I fell sick and could eat nothing, and at last had to keep to my bed. The sores attacked my eyelids, binding them so fast that I could not open my eyes. For four days I was totally blind, and, to add to my suffering, a large boil broke out on my arm. It was then that my mother read about Zam-Buk, and we anointed all the sore parts with the balm. The soothing effect was wonderful, and after one or two applications of Zam-Buk, my eyelids unbound, and I could see again. Then the boil on my arm broke; and from then onward, my improvement was steady and sure. In a few days all the sores, even the big one on my arm healed up, and the unhealthy skin scaled off in a sort of scurf, leaving my skin as smooth and fresh as ever. It is now ten months since I was cured by Zam-Buk, so I may safely say that my recovery is permanent."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention, and should be every home's first-aid. Price Re. 1/-and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

" Bombay Gazette," 23rd March, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD—Feb. 28, at 109 Woodstock Road, Oxford, the wife of Major Andrew E. Barnard, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Indian Army of a daughter.

FAYRER—Feb. 28, at 228 Hainhalt Road, Leytonstone the wife of Capt. F. D. S. Fayrer, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

GRAY—February 2, at the Villa Nathalie, St. Servan, France, the wife of Henry Gray, Bank of Bengal, of a son.

ROGERS—March 4, at Leicester, the wife of Conductor T. Roger, Indian Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERLIN—BRERETON—March 4, at Holy Saviour's Church, Tynemouth, Richard J. Chamberlin, son of Major and Mrs. A. B. Chamberlin, R. A., of Chiswick, W., to Clem. Hilton Brereton, daughter of the late Capt. Brereton.

CURRIE—HEWKE—Jan. 31. at St. Andrew's, Ashley Place, S.W., John Gambleton Currie, son of Col. H. O. Currie, to Hilda Mary, daughter of H. W. O. Hewke, Esq.

DICKSON—UPSDALE—Feb. 28, at Chelsham Church, Surrey, Henry Bertram son of the late Major-Gen. E. J. Dickson J. P. (late 76th and 91st Highlanders,) to Martha Pattie, daughter of John Upsdale, Esq.

JOHNSON—REID—Feb, 26, at Jesmond Presbyterian Church. Burdon Terrace, Newcastle. Capt. John Tyrer Johnson to Mary Heron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frances M. Reid, and niece of Col. James Burns.

MCSHEEHY—BUCKLEY—Feb. 27, at the Service Church, London, Joseph Thomas, son of Sur.-Major McSheehy, M, D., J. P. late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Katherine Josephine Kitty, daughter of the late Fleet-Surg. Buckley, R. N.

MOREL—MASTERS—March 5, at Llantrissant Church, Edward Clement, son of the late Sir Thomas Morel, of St. Andrews House, Dynas Powis, to Gladys Irene, daughter of Mr. T. J. Masters.

DEATH.

BEST—March 3, at Overton Meads, Eastbourne, Capt. Henry Compton Best R. N., aged 69.

GOADBY—March 4, at Shaidburn, near Clitheroe, Major Samuel Hill Goadby, late Army Educational Dept., aged 75.

GRAY—At the Villa Nathalie, St. Servan, France, on the 17th February, 1927, Eveline, Clara, wife of Henry Gray, Bank of Bengal. Pleuri pneumonia.

HOZIER—Feb. 28, at Panama, Col. Sir Henry Hozier, K. C. B., for many years Secretary of Lloyd's, aged 68.

KIRKNESS—March 2, at the Haven, Falmouth, William Kirkness, elder surviving son of the late J. L. Kirkness, surgeon, Truro, and formerly of P. and O. service.

KITCHENER—Feb. 24, at Lucerne, Arthur Buck, son of the late Col. Kitchener, 13th, Dragoons.

LOGAN—March 2, at 13 Rothesay Place, Edinburgh, Sir Charles Bewman Logan, LL.D., Writer to the Signet, aged 69.

PLUNKETT—Feb. 28, in Paris, in Right Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett, G.C.B., late in Majesty's Ambassador in Viena, aged 72.

PRATT—Feb. 27, at Le Pecq, France, Hodgson Pratt, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 63.

ROUTH—March 3, at Royal Crescent, Cheltenham, Elizabeth M. Routh, widow of the late Commy, Gen. R. Routh, C.B.

TYRRELL—At 15 Shamrock Street, Maryfield, Dundee. on the 18th instant, William Tyrrell, late Manager, B. I. S. N. Co.'s Docks, Howah. By Cable.

WIGAN—Mar 2, Sir Frederick Wigan, Bart., aged 79.

WYLLY—Feb. 21, in Paris, Harry Prendergast, late deputy-commissioner of Angul. Orissa. India, son of the late Aylmer Wylly, 3th Bengal Cav., aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PAXTON—March 14, at Allahabad, the wife of Evelyn C. M. Paxton, of a son.

STAINFORTH—March 13, at Bannu, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. H. Stainforth, 51st Sikhs (F.F.), of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—MOLESWORTH—Feb. 23, at the Cathedral, Melbourne. by the Archbishop of Melbourne, assisted by the Bishop of Wongaratta, Bt. Lt.-Col. W. G. Walker, V.C., 4th Goorkha Rifles, eldest son of the late Deputy Surgn.-Genl. and Mrs. Walker, to Margaret Alice Elaine, third daughter of Judge and Mrs. Hickman Molesworth, of Ellington, Melbourne.

DEATHS.

HUGHES—March 17, at St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore, Charlote, the dearly beloved wife of A. C. Hughes, of Mysore, aged 45 years.

SINCLAIR—March 17, at " Lansdowne," Ootacamund, Nilgiris, Mary Sinclair, wife of the late Henry George Sinclair and daughter of the late Colonel Charles William Godfrey, aged 69 Sind Punjab and Daily Railway age 78 years, 1 month and 17 days.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NOVIS—March 17, at Karachi, at " Bhawalpur House," the residence of her son, Sarah, relict of the late James H. Novis, late Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 41m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m.; High water, 4-27m., 7-23a.; Low water, 11-39m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Burhanpur Tapti Mill Meeting, 10 Forbes Street, 4 p. m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus.
Elysium Skating Rink.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m.; High water, 6-6m., 3-57a.; Low water, 1-36m, 1-9a.
Bombay Hunt, Paper chase at Santa Cruz.

JEWELLERS' REJOICING.—A correspondent writes : The success of Sir Pherozeshaw M. Mehta in the case of Justices' Election being reported in the Jewellery market to-day, almost all the Jewellers and Jewellery-brokers assembled together and distributed sweetmeats in the whole jewellery market and gave charities to the poor. After wishing long life and prosperity of Sir P. M. Mehta, they dispersed.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Prof. N. S. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., will deliver his second address on " Our Young Men " to-day at 6-30 p.m. (Standard Time), in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the Rev. Dr. Scott, M. A., has kindly consented to preside. To-morrow, the 24th March, Professor E. A. Wedehouse having gone to Poona, Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., will deliver a lecture instead on " The Ethics of Plato" at 9 a.m. (Standard Time), in the Prarthana Mundir, Girgaon, when Professor N. G. Welinkar has kindly consented to preside.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of February last, 5 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate and with the consent of the owners ; while 5 horses and 57 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment during the last month. 249 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 21 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March............	Sorella......................	Borel-Clerc
Arid from........	The Siege of Corinth	Rossini
Selection	The girl on the stage.....	Ivan Caryll
Valse	Glorie de Dijon............	Enos Andrews
Selection	The Runaway Girl	Monckton
Medieval	Dance	H Clendon
Romance	The last Good Bye	L Moretti

BAND AT THE MAHALAXIMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNeil and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vols. String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March............	Unter die Soldaten..........	Fahrbach
Aria Cornet Solo....	Jeanne Hachette	Concone
Intermezzo	Maria	William
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll
Valse	Pour Le Bal.....................	Elliot
Selection	Three Little Maids..........	Ruben
An Oriental scene.....	The Dervish chorus	Sebik

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme will be played by the Indian Hotel String Band at Green's Garden to-day:—

March............	Amarjonen.....................	Von Blon
Overture	Raymond	Thomas
Valse	Wein, Weib and Gesang ..	Strauss
Selection	Thistle............................	Myddleton
Barn Dance	Coo-ee............................	Kaps
Valse	Angelo mio	Pecorin
Auda te	L'Extase	Thome
Two Step........	Miss Liberty	Von Tilyer

The Bunder String Band will play the following programme to-morrow :—

March	Wie Biebt Wien...............	Schrammel
Overture..........	Morning, noon and night in Vienna	Suppe
Hungarian	Dances	Brahms
Valse	Tout en Rose	Waldewfel
Selection	Martha	Floton
Trio................	La Serenata	Braga
	(Violin Cello and Piano).	
Valse	Geschichten aus dan Wiener Wald.............................	Strains
March	Hail Europe	Von Blon

MINIMAX AND FIRES.—The Ahmedabad Merchants Spinning Mills Co., Ltd., have sent the following unsolicited letter to Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., with reference to the efficiency of their Minimax fire extinguisher :—Dear Sirs, We shall feel extremely thankful to you by your kindly sending us two refills for the " Minimax " Hand Fire Extinguishers bought of you. Fire broke out in our Ginning Factory last week, but the same was at once extinguished without doing any material harm by the immediate use of your valuable extinguishers. We are extremely pleased to find that they work so marvellously. They have paid for themselves, for we may assure you that we should have been put to great loss without them.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai & Co., Agents."

HIGH COURT.

COURT OFFICIALS UNDER A CLOUD.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, the appeals of Murlidhar Shivram, clerk in the Sheristedar's office of the District Court in Sholapur, Kashav Narsinh, a friend of his, carrying on the business of a money-lender in the town ; and Raghunath N. Vaidya, clerk to the Public Prosecutor at Sholapur, were resumed for hearing. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, with Mr. G. S. Rao, Pleader, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. H. C Koyaji, Pleader, appeared for accused No. 2 ; and Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar, Pleader, appeared for Nos. 1 and 3. The three accused were tried before Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Sholapur ; they were convicted of making a false claim, cheating by personation, forging receipts, using as genuine forged documents in a Court of Justice, dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and so forth. The first and the second accused, who were convicted on five counts, were sentenced by the Judge, on 10th August last, each to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 600, or in default of payment, to undergo a further term of one year's imprisonment of a like description. No. 3 was convicted on an indictment of three counts the sentence inflicted on him was, in effect, three years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default of payment three months more. The fines if recovered, would amount to Rs. 1,250, being the acquivalent of the value of the property alleged to have been appropriated by the three accused.

The story for the prosecution, as set forth in the Judge's conclusions, would be summarised thus. There lived in the Nizam's dominion a religiously-minded woman named Gangabai Kom Aparao Tarkase. This devotee was accustomed to frequent holy places of Hindu pilgrimage, Pandharpur among them. On 31st July 1901, she died at the latter place of cholera ; possession of her property, worth Rs. 1,250, was claimed by three different persons ; one Venubai Kom Govind Waman Alandikar, whose real surname was " Bise, " was among them. It was alleged that she was backed up by the accused, who had entered into a conspiracy for the purpose, between 18th February 1904 and the 16th April following. This woman was put up as a daughter of the deceased woman. Not only were the accused charged with make false applications and swearing to false affidavits, and using as genuine got-up certificates in a Court of Justice ; but also with being instrumental in causing the falsification of a Municipal Registrar, by getting the name of Venubai inscribed into it on 22nd July 1904, in substitution of an old woman named Bahinabai, widow of Bapu Potdar, who had died on that day in order to close up the door of any future questionings.

These findings and allegations were strongly traversed by the defence, who affirmed the Nazir of the District Court and his subordinates to be the head and front of the whole movement. The whole case meterially hinged on their evidence, who instead of being witnesses for the prosecution should have been indicted as the principal accused. In addition to these grounds Mr. Koyaji and Mr. Mulgaonkar argued that the confessions were involuntary, tutored, induced by the hope of pardon, and made under pressure and influence. It was unfair of the City Magistrate to have kept before him the Police notes of the confessional statement, No. 2, argued Mr. Koyaji had played the part in transaction of an innocent person, who was utilised as a tool by others, to carry out their nefarious act. There were serious omissions and inregularities on the part of trained officials, viz.. Govind Krishna Nazir of the District Court, Dattatraya Raghunath Nazir's clerk and Shankar Narayan Modak Sheristedar of the same Court made by them deliberately to facilitate the success of their themes. Instances were specified.

Arguments of the legal gentlemen engaged by the parties were heard.

Mr. Pagieye, the Police Inspector of the place, who has come down to Bombay to instruct the Government Pleader for the Crown, in this appeal has, during the progress of his enquiries at Sholapore, ferretted out twenty-two similar cases of fraud in regard to intestate property. This fact was deposed to in the evidence given in the case there. Justices Chandavarkar and Pratt have intimated their intention to examine Mr. Pagieye in the Appellate Court here on certain points connected with the entry into the Municipal Register, and on other matters.

A HIGH COURT JUDGMENT REVERSED.

YESTERDAY, the Appeal Court, consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, delivered judgment in the suit of Budhilal Manjee against Morarjee Premjee and others. The learned Chief Justice said this appeal arose out of a suit instituted in the name of a minor, Budhilal Manji, by his next friend Shamji Mulji. By an order of 8th April 1905, the name of Shamji Mulji was removed and that of Bai Radhabai was substituted as next friend, but this was expressed to be without prejudice to the contention of defendants 1 and 2 that the suit, as originally framed, was bad under section 440 of the Civil Procedure Code. The defendants' contention was that, by the will of Manji Jivraj, the minor's father, Bai Panbai was appointed the minor's guardian, and that as the provisions of the section had not been observed, this suit should be dismissed. Mr. Justice Scott, accepting this view, had dismissed the suit and from this decree the present appeal had been preferred. If a Hindu father has power to appoint a testamentary guardian, it is not by virtue of any statute ; for section 47 of the Indian Succession Act is not made applicable by the Hindu Wills Act to the will of a Hindu. If therefore the power existed, it must be under Hindu law as distinct from Statute law. But assuming for the sake of argument that there was such a power, an appointment in exercise of it was not, in his lordship's opinion, an appointment by an authority competent in this behalf." His Lordship "did not think it would be accordance with the ordinary use of language to speak of a father whose power (if any) rested on the general Hindu law as "an authority competent in that behalf." It was clear, the learned Chief Justice said, that section 440 did not apply to all guardians, for it would be impossible to suggest that it applied the natural guardians. His Lordship could see no reason for straining the language of the section to the extent for which the respondent contended. His Lordship had, for the sake of argument assumed in the defendant's favour that a Hindu father could appoint a guardian of his minor son by will ; but his Lordship did not so decide, as in the view he took of the section, it was not necessary that he should. The result was that the decree of Mr. Justice Scott must be reversed; and the case heard on its merits. The respondents to pay the appellant's costs of the appeal.

AN EXECUTOR'S CLAIM TO ORNAMENTS.

On the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit instituted by Hargovandas Nagindas against Bai Kamla and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to deliver to him possession of certain ornaments, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lewndes, and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Weldon, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co, appeared for the defendants.

By consent of the parties, his Lordship passed a decree to the following effect. The first defendant having attained majority, the second defendant, Thakoredas Amtbabhai, is discharged. The plaintiff and defendants withdrew allegations made against each other. The first defendant gives up her claim to Rs. 2,000 worth of ornaments and Rs. 5,000 payable to her under her husband's will. The plaintiff's costs, taxed between attorney and client, to come out of the estate of the testator. The defendants to pay their own costs. The plaintiff to pay the first defendant Rs. 800 for her maintenance every year from 1st April 1907, till the whole estate of the testator has reached up to the sum of Rs. 55,000 and thereafter the whole income of the estate is to be paid to her as directed by the will of the testator. The plaintiff gives up his claim for ornaments, silverware, and books of account, which have disappeared, and also gives up his claim against the second and third defendants. The first defendant to be the absolute owner of the ornaments now on her person and in her possession.

In to London Bankruptcy Court on February 7th Re Thomas Ralph Dowse, 351, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton (lately trading as Dowse, Hopkinson and Co.)—This case was again before Mr. Registrar Linklater at the London Bankruptcy Court in relation to the public examination of the debtor.—Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the debtor attended on the Official Receiver fairly well up to December 8th last, but was then seized by an attack of influenza and had not since put in an appearance. The official Receiver consequently asked for the examination to be adjourned for a month and an order made for the debtor to attend.—Counsel on behalf of the debtor said his client had been carrying on business, under a power of attorney, for his son. The latter had died in India, and papers were on their way home which would be required under these proceedings. Under those circumstances he suggested that the public examination should be adjourned for three months. After some discussion his Honour ordered the case to stand over until March 7th.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP,
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, March 23.

935 Detail—To-morrow Sunday the 24th instant.
The Battalion will parade for Divine Service.
Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 6 p m.
Dress.—Uniform with Helmets (and not Forage Caps, as previously notified). Putties and Side Arms.
Medals to be worn.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, March 23.

207 DRILL INSTRUCTION.

There will be Drill and Instruction at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a.m.

The Head-Quarters of No 2 Co B V A at Nesbit Road will be open every night for Drill at 9 p.m.

The above parade are specially ordered to enable non efficients to make themselves efficient by the 31st instant in accordance with Rule 12 of Corps Rules to which special attention is drawn.

205 COMPETITIONS.

The following Competitions will be held as under :—

Competitions.	Place.	Date and Time.
I Layers..................	Mahaluxmi Fort..	30th March 7 a m
II Wheal Cup	Do	6th April 5 p m
III Hamilton Shield Inter Company ...	Cresent site (Opposite Army and Navy stores.)	13th April 4-30 p m
IV D R F	Saluting Battery.	20th April 5 p m

Entries for D R F Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 19th Inst April.

Entries for Layers Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 29th Inst March.

Attention is drawn to the Hamilton Shield Competition which has been altered to an Inter Company Competition with reference to above competition.

Instructional parades will be held as under.

D R F Every Wednesday evening until further orders at the saluting Battery at 7 p m.

Layers at Mahaluxmi Fort at 7 a m on the following dates. March 25th, and 28th.

208 CLASS FIRING.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing this evening the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. and on Sunday the 24th instant at 7 a. m. It is requested that every member who has not fired his class will endeavour to do so on the above dates.

209 LEAVE.

The following Extract from Bombay Brigade orders of the 21st instant is published for information.

No. 423 Furlough and Leave :—Leave of absence is granted to Lieut Colonel L P Russell, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 23rd March to 22nd May 1907 inclusive.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder this evening the 23rd instant at 9-30 p m. All members of the Corps and friends are cordially invited.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

The Squadron will fall in at the Elphinstone Circle Gardens on Sunday 24th instant at 6 p.m. for Church Parade.
Dress—Khaki, Helmets, swords and pouch belts.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

SOME ladies and gentlemen appeared in Exeter streets playing a hand-organ, and waited upon householders for money. They obtained a large sum, which will go to augment a fund out of which 200 boys and girls in the slum quarters are given a breakfast every morning on the payment of a farthing.

ACCORDING to the latest monthly Agricultural Report for the Central Provinces and Berar, prospects are generally good. In Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsingpur, Nimar and Bilaspur a full rabi harvest is expected. *Urad*, which is the most important second crop in Balaghat, is also likely to yield a full crop. An outturn of 75 to 100 is anticipated in the districts of Akola and Buldana, while for the remaining districts, the estimate is a normal yield. The condition of the labouring and agricultural population is generally good, so good in fact that the complaint is already being heard of a scarcity of labour. As one Deputy Commissioner reports : " The condition of the labouring classes is exceedingly good, thanks to the exorbitant wages paid by the Railways in construction work. The local cooly in Brahmapuri is doing himself well on two hours' work a day and refuses to work longer."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 8TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer " Oriental," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with English Mails of the 8th March. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bright, Mr A
Cresswell, Mr C R
Combey, Mr W
Clarke, Mr C S
Davis, Mr M
Edey, Mr R C
Eagers, Mr M
Fredericks, Mr G
Jacob, Mrs L
Newsome, Mr G
Reece, Capt T D Mrs and 2 infants

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barwell. Capt E E
Craddock, Mr R H
Cowley, Mr M
Cowie, Mr D W
Hatchell, Mr D
Haydon, Capt W P
Houston, Mr W A
Schilnisht, Mr A
Schabse, Mr Otts
Manby, Miss M
Nelson, Miss M
Elayfair, Mr M C
Stance, Mr J
White, Mr B
Kellerman, Mr P
Baines, Capt L C
Shannon, 2 Misses P
Collins, Maj O B

FOR BRINDISI.

Body, Mr E O
Wells, Mr and Mrs
Motan, Mr H
Hill, Mr G R
Dunlop, Mr M

FOR PORT SAID.

Buttinger, Ms O J
Festing, Mr J B G

FOR ADEN.

Fullarton, Mr H L
Hodgson, Mr

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.
Reference for hearing

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and others—Ardeser H. D. & Co, for Claimants, Part heard

Commercial cause for trial of preliminary issue.

57-06—Wadia G & Co—Kadermull Bhuramull and another vs Surajmull Govindram—Dikshit D and S

Long Causes.

150-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hansraj vs Kesarbai widow—Edgelow G and W

513-20-007-04—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morar Mohanji—Sorabji and J

123-06—Khunnerao S and L—Haji Miya bin Mohomed Hossein Khote vs Antone Minguel Sousa—Tyabji D and Co.

903-05—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Choonilal Hurgovandas alias Choonilal Damoderdas and others Tyabji D and Co

92-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleo l vs Mirza Mahomed and others—Crajee L and Co.

177-06—Jehangir and G—Rukhanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others F P Pavri.

248-02—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hoosanbhai and other vs Abdullabhai Lalji and others—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR.
Contested Chamber matters.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause

445-20047-06—Mulla and M Mowji Nounjee vs Cooverjee Narranji and others Bhaishunker K and G and M J and M Part-heard

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

111-02—Payne and Co—Ramji Ballaji and others Chotoobhay Morarji vs Jehangir and S

Long Causes

546-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Nenny Mocar-Ardeshir H D and Co

Long Causes.

631-06—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nandram and another vs Haridas Tulsidas Morarji and another—Madhavji K and Co

701-04—M R Vakil—Mariam vs Mirzai Moodiabin A Buxey and others—Malvi H M and R

784-05—Little and Co—Suleman Sonji and others vs Mahomed Adam Sajan and others—Wadia G and Co

6-06—Raghavaya and B—Hiralal Manackchand and others vs Hathibhai Ishaverbhai and others—Matubhoy J and M

118-36—M R—Vakil Premabai widow and others vs Manora Purshotum—Bicknell M and R

678-06—Dharmsi and Co—Bai Rukhonbai widow vs Bai Purba widow Daphtary F and D

690-06—Payne and Co—Mahomed Yusuf Baba Miya and another vs Thakibai Alias Khatiza and others Ardesr H D and Co

A COMMITTEE consisting of Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon'bles Mr. Ismay and Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will assemble in Simla early in June in connection with the Bill for amending and consolidating the Code of Civil Procedure. The Committee will probably take two months in dealing with the mass of material ready to their hand, and the Bill should then be ready for presentation to Council during the next Calcutta session. It has been a long time maturing, as the revision of the Code was originally taken up several years ago. Mr. Ismay will proceed to Simla at the end of this month to begin the preliminary work. The Committee is a very strong one, and both the public and legal profession should approve of its constitution.

NOTE

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of Pure Wool Goods
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Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes-off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

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CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HAVE REMOVED
from No. 69 to No. 109 MEDOWS
STREET,
NEAR TO
MESSRS. D. B. TARAPOREVALA &
SONS.

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WE have so many different Shapes and Shades and Makes, and so many Prices from the very lowest. And again, we can match any shade of dress material from our Stock of Straws, and there is one Shape that will first suit your face. The old days when you had to make your face suit the shape are over so far as we are concerned.

MESDAMES CLARENCE,
Dressmakers and Milliners,
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ICE CREAM
FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND
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of Improved Styles.

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PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
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ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
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W. J. BROOKE,
GENERAL SURVEYOR, APPRAISER, &
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25 years' experience in Cotton and Produce.
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WATCH & COMPASS COMBINED.

A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WATCH
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Officers, Shikaris, &c.

To introduce this useful innovation we propose to offer the first consignment at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 7 each. After these are exhausted the price will be Rs 35.

Description;

Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.

The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.

GENERAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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The Premier Jewellers of Western India,
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WHY NOT GET RID
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OLD PIANO

Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure ?

S. ROSE & Co.,
GIVE THE BEST VALUE
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A Rendezvous for Lovers of Art.
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
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Opp: BOMBAY CLUB.

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"BLACK & WHITE'
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

PUNKAH COOLY
DOOMED.

The JOST FAN, Model 1907, worked by a small oil lamp, has come to stay; nearly 2,000 already sold because they are simple, reliable, portable, durable, and only cost ONE ANNA to work for 24 hours.

List of references and particulars post free on application to

C. JOST & Co.,
Standard Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

THE JAPANESE COEFFICIENT.

Commenting a few days since on that most interesting of recent works of travel and observation, "Signs and Portents in the Far East," we remarked that the sinister trend of affairs in China was the most distressing feature of the situation in the East. Seeing, however, that Japan is now so much mixed up with China, and that it is Japan's example which China is imitating in her attempt to become self-supporting and self reforming, a survey of the Far Eastern problem can hardly be called complete without some examination of the present attitude, the aims and the future possibilities of Japan. However, the Chinese reform movement may expand it is probable, nay certain, that owing to the start she has got and the superior qualities of her character Japan will remain ahead. At present China does not seek regeneration for its own sake, nor indeed does any but a small section of reformers seek more than the application of modern methods to considerations of defence and commerce. But when the ruling spirits of Japan determined on transforming a feudal into a modern State they were actuated by whole-hearted motives and saw deep into the future; they were not inspired by mere hostility to foreigners, because they had not suffered as China has at the hands of foreigners. Consequently they entrusted themselves with a remarkable singleness of purpose to the teaching of the West and grafted on to their ancient institutions the best products of the West in statecraft as in the departments of industry and national defence. They were not too proud to engage the services of English engineers, naval instructors and professors, and being a highly capable and adaptable people they at length reached a stage when they felt themselves able to advance by their own effort along the lines thus laid down by the best representatives of Western civilisation. Thus has Japan come into line with the greatest Powers of the day and has been able to make a successful bid for the military, naval and commercial supremacy of the East. China still lags behind, and naturally distrustful of the foreigner, refuses to remodel her institutions in accordance with modern requirements. She relies rather upon the services of Japanese to reorganise her armaments and teach her commercial and industrial efficiency. In this manner will China become the greatest market for Japanese trade and thereby assist the island Power to further consolidate her position of supremacy in the Eastern seas. The result of the completeness and zeal which Japan brought to the task of her own regeneration may be seen, not merely in her victory over Russia, but in the multifarious industrial activity of her people. The cotton mills of Osaka, the dockyards of Kobe and the copper mines of Nikko, all boast of the most modern plant and are all managed and manned by Japanese themselves. Japanese coal finds its way along the coasts to Singapore and is much superior to Bengal coal. Extensive electric installations driven by water power are in operation in almost every city in Japan. Even villages are beginning to employ electric plant and electric tramways are laid in all directions along the country roads. The extension of machinery annually releases more labourers and Japanese are pouring into China, Manchuria and Korea. Unfortunately Japanese commercial morality is not above reproach: it is not in conformity with western standards and compares badly with Chinese commercial honesty. The outcome of this phenomenal activity is that Europeans are being more and more pushed into the background in Japan herself; heavy customs duties (in many cases as much as 50 per cent. ad valorem) and a persistent attempt on the part of the Government to assist the native as against all competitors have contributed to make the position of the foreign merchant in Japan far from hopeful. As Japan is already in possession of a powerful merchant marine her position as the Britain of the East would seem to be doubly sure; in fact her commercial greatness may well live longer than that of her Western ally, who would do wisely to adopt something in the nature of the Japanese protective system.

When the blood is flowing freely about the heart it circulates best in the extremities. In the history of the nations the greatest expansion synchronises with the greatest activity as home. The vastest expansion of Britain took place at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries, when the industrial revolution was taking effect and the great manufacturing industries of the country were arising by the newly applied agency of steam. Similarly the Japanese at the very moment that their engines are humming their fastest are enmeshing the whole East in their commercial enterprise and at the same time undertaking the administration of new dominions. We have already adverted to Chinese welcome of Japanse enterprize and instruction. Japanese settlement sexist in every open Chinese port. Japanese shopkeepers, merchants and bankers are to be found in every considerable Chinese town and we find Japanese steamers are to be seen wherever there is water to float in and cargo to carry at a profit. In Manchuria which, be it noted, still remains part of the Chinese Empire, the Japanese have distanced all competitors, for as was only natural their men of business were given a good start during the period of occupation which followed on the war. During 1906, Manchuria was closed to all foreigners whilst Japanese were pouring in and out freely. By the Treaty of Portsmouth Japan like Russia, undertook to restore Manchuria, with the exception of the Liaotung Peninsula, to the administration of China. But to render valuable the lease of the peninsula with its priceless harbour the Japanese retained in their hands the eastern portion of the Manchurian railway system "together with all the right, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all the coal mines belonging to, or worked for the benefit of the railway." "The Mukden coal field comes amongst these concessions and the value of its deposits is enormous, one seam being credibly affirmed to be 120 feet thick and the quality of the mineral as good as the Welsh product. The vast unexploited mineral wealth of Manchuria which lies outside these concessions will also fall very largely to the share of Japan in combination with the nominal owner—China. We may confidently expect then that such an increase of riches awaits the nation that the Treasury will soon clear itself of all embarrassment caused by the war.

As another field of industrial enterprise there is the rich country of Korea for which Japan has made herself responsible. This is her weakest spot, for she has not yet succeeded in conciliating the Koreans. Until 1894 Korea was virtually an absolutist monarchy acknowledging the suzerainty of China, but with the Chino-Japanese war the Japanese succeeded to the suzerainty of the country. The corrupt administration has been very considerably reformed, but although the position of Japan in Korea has been greatly strengthened by her recent victory over Russia, the inhabitants have not yet accommodated themselves to her rule. Japan has undertaken to maintain the "welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea." Marquis Ito, the ablest statesman that Japan has yet produced, is at present acting as adviser to the Korean Government, but while the Korean Emperor and his ministers nominally continue to rule, practically the Japanese control everything and exercise all real authority. The position of the Japanese in Korea is almost identical to that of the British in Egypt, the rulers are far more disliked in Korea than in Egypt. Certainly the Japanese have treated the Koreans in a very high-handed way; assaults by the lower orders of Japanese are all too frequent and the memory of their Empress's murder by members of the Japanese party fourteen years ago has not yet been eradicated from the minds of the Koreans. But improvement is confidently expected from Marquis Ito's administration, and the Koreans may now wake up to share in the great natural wealth of their country which the Japanese are beginning to exploit. The Japanese from their superior intelligence and energy will reap the lion's share of the gold and mineral wealth of Korea and European merchants and mining engineers already complain that their operations are constantly hampered by the authorities contrary to express promises of equal facilities for all. This again shows that the Japanese at the risk of becoming unpopular with Europe are determined to obtain and hold the commercial mastery of the East. Supremacy in war has led to the aquisition of supremacy in the arts of peace.

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THE CHANNEL TUNNEL, OR A RAILWAY FERRY. THE Editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, General Maurice, is on the war path again. We all remember his valiant opposition to the Channel Tunnel Project, when it was first launched twenty-five years ago and seemed to have a fair chance of success. In his Review he published a very influentially signed protest against the scheme, and followed it up with weighty articles by leading men condemning it. This was issued in the form of a pamphlet in 1883 and did much to defeat the design of the projectors of the Tunnel. A Parliamentary Committee was appointed, under the presidency of the late Sir Archibald Alison to examine all sides of the subject, and with its adverse report the project ended in smoke. But it had not got its final *quietus*, and the promoters only waited till they got a fresh opportunity to bring forward their pet project again before the public. They had to wait long, for the relations between England and France were far from satisfactory and such as would not allow of the project to connect the two countries in friendly union by means of the rail under the sea, to be fairly discussed. But recently we have seen an improvement, and the *entente cordiale* has been established. The first fruits of this *entente* have been to revive the tunnel project with all its manifold discussions from various points of view. If these military and other aspects of the project are allowed to proceed unchecked, it is feared the result will be anything but satisfactory to the well-wishers of the *entente* among both nations, and the sooner they are stopped the better. With a view to this end Sir James Knowles has reprinted the pamphlet which had so much effect in 1883, and publishes some convincing articles from eminent authorities in his Review. No useful purpose it is argued would be gained by this project of a Tunnel, and the risk of boring a hole in our present impregnable sea frontier—for that is what the project amounts to finally—would be immense. This scheme of un-islanding England it is urged would gratuitously throw away all the vast advantage that it has enjoyed through all history, would sacrifice the really useful and splendid isolation with which we are endowed by nature, and involve us in Continental strife and trouble. That is the theory though not ours. "What would Germany not give for twenty miles of water between her and France," was the very wise and significant remark made by the late Empress Frederick—than whom few could be better aware of the full meaning of this wish for Germany—to Sir James when the project was mentioned to her.

But the question at once suggests itself, is there no alternative to a Tunnel, to unite the two countries for facility of communication ? The answer is that modern science is not so poor as furnish an alternative, and a far simpler to be unable to one and far less costly and what is more involving no harm to either nation. That eminent authority in Railway and Dock Engineering, Sir John Wolfe Barry, who is by the way Consulting engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, considers this alternative in a highly interesting article in the *Nineteenth Century*. This is to have a railway ferry across the Channel to connect English with French railways in a continuous line without break on account of the sea. This ferry is not a new idea, for it was first started by Sir John Fowler, the colleague of Sir J. Barry in erecting that stupendous piece of modern engineering, the Tower Bridge, in 1872 and was almost authorised by Parliament, being negatived only by the casting vote of the Chairman of a Committee of the House of Lords. Sir J. Barry thinks that the tunnel could not be constructed under the bed of the sea, as a serious fissure in the chalk bed would in all probability have to be encountered and no human beings could work under such a water-pressure as would be developed. A railway ferry would then be the only alternative, and would be far cheaper. Such ferries are not unknown elsewhere. "We know of railway ferries in many countries by which both goods waggons and passenger railway rolling stock are conveniently interchanged across intervening seas and lakes for distances for exceeding that between Dover and Calais, and under conditions of sea exposure at least as great as between Dover and Calais. On the line of communication between Berlin and Copenhagen, as an instance, but also in many situations, we know that besides the ordinary rolling stock, restaurant and sleeping cars cross the ferries and that passengers habitually make their journeys in the cars." In the late War such a ferry was employed over the Lake Baikal to carry trains through on the Siberian Railway and it worked well enough though the strain during war time was severe enough. Such a scheme of a railway ferry across the Channel, instead of a Tunnel, against which nearly everybody seems to be—except the company-promoters who hope to profit by it—Sir J. Barry assures us is feasible enough, and moreover it offers an excellent compromise and a way out of the international difficulty which the Tunnel project involves.

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PUNJAB AND THE RAILWAYS. OUR Delhi correspondent sends us the report of a spirited speech by Mr. James Currie, Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting, yesterday. His reference to the Railways and the need for greater enterprise will commend itself to many commercial men in Bombay. The Chairman admits that the question is of long standing, but we think that most people will agree with him that the better control of the Railways is a subject which can be undertaken and ought to be undertaken now. If there is to be an enquiry or a commission it should be held in India, not in London. We cannot but think that the weak spot in the Government arrangements all along has been the entire absence of the merchant with his commercial experience. The absorption of Railway moneys in the Imperial Budget is of course a fatal mistake and the result is paralysis. Place railways on their own basis; they are strong enough now for it, and associate commercial experience with their finance and management, and the fog that now envelopes it will lift. The fact of the matter is that bureaucratic control is no longer suitable. This Department must be emancipated from a system which it has outgrown. It is no use trying to put a growing lad off with half a meal or, as a colliery proprietor said the other day, when complaining of a shortage of wagons in the Midlands, "starving at a feast." There has been no change of policy for the last twenty years and it will only be by a great effort that the control will be brought into closer touch with Commerce. Without that nothing will and nothing can be done.

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DISPENSARIES, ETC., IN CENTRAL INDIA. The reports on the working of the dispensaries and on vaccination in the Central India Agency for 1904 and 1905 came to hand together yesterday. The former observes that the figures do not speak well for the popularity of the medical institutions of Central India. It must be remembered, observes the Administrative Medical Officer, that from the point of view of the mass of the people that this is not the limit of medical aid obtainable, but that it is mere than supplemented by the Vaids and Hakims, who are not numbered by the small figure of qualified medical men quoted above; but can be enumerated in hundreds, and who, therefore, treat the majority of the sick in this Agency. The question arises whether the various Native States are giving sufficient medical aid to their subjects. This agency is pronounced to be the most backward so far as modern medical aid is concerned. In the latter report there are no further remarks on the subject, but Gwalior receives *kupos* for its Memorial hospital at Lashkar which is pronounced the first institution in Central India both in architectural features and equipment—a model of efficiency, equipment and construction, where the work done is of high quality. Plague is less virulent now than it was in Central India as the people have learnt to take care of themselves by resorting to the evacuation of infected areas.

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TUNGAR. IN another column, an enterprising correspondent imbued with the spirit of the explorer, recounts his recent visit to Tungar, a hill which presents a site for the establishment of a health station superior to Matheran or Khandalla. The story of an early attempt to open out the hill for residential purposes is re-told and the writer graphically depicts the attractions of the place and indicates how easily and advantageously it might be utilised as a hot-weather resort now that the existing stations are year by year becoming more overcrowded.

HER Majesty, Queen Alexandra, and H.R.H. The Princess of Wales, have graciously accepted copies of the new issue of Dr. Weymouth's New Testament in Modern Speech, edited by Mr. E. Hampden-Cook, M.A., of Sandbach, and published by Messrs. J. Clarke & Co., London.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Violet Elliot will proceed to Barrackpore this evening, after the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Sir John Woodburn.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Tenshin Maru" left Singapore for Colombo on the 21st instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "China" with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left Suez at 2 p.m. on Thursday.

MR. J. T. LEWIS, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, who was gored by a bison in the Cochin jungles has been safely conveyed to Trichnopoly by Dr. McCaully Hayes.

AT the Calcutta Police Court the Magistrate ordered warrants to be issued against Hardham Dass and Kalaram on a charge of misappropriation of over Rupees 10,000 property, belonging to the India Jute Mills.

THE Madras Diocesan Committee, has resolved to rescind the decision to close the society's college at Trichinopoly. The Rev. J. A. Sharrock will be Principal on the transfer of Rev. Pakenham Walsh of Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.

FROM the 9th to the 15th instant, 10 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 273 Hindus, and 78 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 382. The death-rate was 38·9 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 38·5. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 10, small-pox 4, fevers 94, bowel complaints 78, and other causes 196.

A SPECIAL telegram received at Madras to-day states that the Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of Vadagalais of Thiruvendhipuram in the South Arcot dirtsict preferred against the decision of the High Court. The High Court confirmed the decree of the District Judge South Arcot who dismissed the suit brought by appellant. Restrain Thengalais from carrying the idol of their saint Manavala Mahamuni in procession in public streets.

THE Commissioner of Police desires to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen attending the Reception on Saturday, the 23rd instant, that their carriages will enter Government House by the Upper Gate and after the occupants have alighted the empty carriages will leave by the Lower Gate and be parked in their respective blocks. These carriages when required will enter by the Upper Gate and on taking up their occupants will depart as expeditiously as possible via Lower Gate.

THE CHARMS OF TUNGAR.

A Neglected Hill Station.

Former generations of Anglo-Indian residents in Bombay were, I fully believe, more enterprising than the present one, and this is instanced very markedly by the way in which they exploited and developed such hill stations as Matheran and Mahableshwar. No doubt this was to some extent due to the assistance that the then heads of Government were prepared to, and did give, but there is no reason to believe that, if only that same enterprise was shown to-day, Government could not still be persuaded to do its part.

Few of the present generation of Europeans in Bombay have ever heard of Tungar hill, or, if they have heard of it, they know little more about it than its situation and nothing of its history or capblilities. Before giving an account of a recent visit to Tungar I will tell you something of its history during the past 50 years.

As far back as 1855 Mr., afterwards Sir, Theodore C. Hope perceived the suitability of Tungar as a possible hill station for the European inhabitants of Bombay when he was an Assistant Collector in charge of the Bassein Taluka of the Thana district. This, it must be remembered, was the same year in which Lord Elphinstone with his staff first visited Matheran after its advantages as a hill station for the hot weather had been exploited by Mr. Hugh Malet. At that time the B. B. & C. I. railway was far from completed, and some years before it was opened for through traffic to Broach. Ten years later, viz. in 1865, Mr. Hope thoroughly explored the hill and promptly brought it to the notice of Sir Bartle Frere, who equally promptly ordered an investigation to be made. Reports were submitted, as we only too often hear of even to-day, but though they were sufficiently encouraging during the next few years to induce Mr. Hope to put up a "chupper" house for his own use, bad times came upon Bombay owing to the commercial crisis that followed the termination of the American war. A Mr. Ansell of Bassein however also built himself a small bungalow, and a Portugese, who had charge of the refreshment room at Bassein Road station, ran up a building as an hotel. Mr. Hope still upheld his belief in Tungar as a hill station and for the ten years, 1869-79, continued to visit his bungalow whenever possible, while his enthusiasm was enough to induce Government to map out and allot about 40 building sites for which there were even definite applications. In 1872 he built himself a small upper-storied bungalow that cost about Rs. 5,000, and at this time the hill was frequently visited by many eminent men whose names are still remembered in Bombay. Tungar, however, never got a fair start owing to bad times and other things, and eventually Mr. Ansell's bungalow was burned down and the hotel was allowed to go to ruin in the absence of sufficient guests to make it pay.

In 1879 Mr. Hope apparently made a final effort to give Tungar a chance, after having spent many happy weeks for many years on the hill, and he sent in to Government a memorandum relating its history and pointing out its accessability, climate and water-supply. This memorandum stated that it was "drawn up at the request of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, who wishes to enquire further into the capabilities of Tungar as a sanatarium" and resulted in the appointment of a committee, consisting of Henry F. Whyte, Osborne H. Channer and Edward Lawrence, to report upon the same. These three gentlemen visited Tungar in January 1880, spending three days there, and finally submitted their report dated 6 March, 1880. In it they detailed the approaches to the hill and the necessary estimated expenditure to perfect those approaches; they estimated the comparative times that would then be required to get from Bombay to Tungar and Matheran respectively, which worked out largely in favour of Tungar; they reported on the area available for building sites on the plateau and ridge, which excluding the latter, amounted to some 18, acres; they commented on the climate, of which, as regards the rainfull during the monsoon, there was considerable doubt in spite of the fact that Mr. Hope had suggested that it was suitable for residence the whole year round; they inspected the various sources of water-supply, which they considered quite satisfactory and sufficient compared with Matheran and other places; but they did not consider that they were justified in recommending the necessary "expenditure required to improve the roads until further information as to the actual rainfall, temperature and climate" was obtained, as they were "not warranted in believing that it would prove specially salubrious or suited for residence all the year round," and taking into consideration places of far easier access "like Egatpuri, Lanowli, Khandalla and Bulsar during the cold and hot seasons and Nassik and Poona in the rains." On the strength of this report Government shelved the question for the time being in spite of the fact that in the years 1869-71 as much as Rs. 8,556 had been placed at the disposal of Mr. Hope for the purpose of constructing a road or bridle path up the hill from near Gokirwa, which he had enthusiastically carried out in addition to laying out and clearing about 13 miles of foot and bridle paths on the summit and in the woods rather below.

During the intervening 27 years since this report was drafted little or nothing has been heard of Tungar and only a very small percentage of Europeans who are now in Bombay have ever visited it. Mr. Hope's bungalow was handed over to the Forest Department and removed to Parol as the foot and to the north of the hill while all trace of the other buildings has long since disappeared.

For years past I have looked forward to a chance of exploring Tungar, but only this month did that opportunity come through the kindness of a friend who was in camp in the vicinity.

The train service at present to Bassein Road is hardly expeditious, for most trains take about two hours to do the 33 miles, with the exception of the Sunday afternoon excursion. However, it was with a light heart that I whiled away the time with the help of a well-equipped tiffin basket and eventually stowed my things on a tonga for the eight mile drive to the neighbourhood of Pehlar on the west side of the hill. For the first few miles there is good road, but after that, in order to get to Pehlar, one has to branch off to the left from the road that leads to the foot of the old bridle path and follow a new road at present under construction which involves sundry detours through the jungle where bridges or culverts are not-yet completed, though the game little tonga ponies stuck bravely to their rough work and seemed to enjoy it too. As one goes nearer, the towering mass of Tungar rises majestically upwards and becomes an impressive sight.

Arrived at camp and refreshed with a cup of tea, we strolled across the valley to inspect the haunts of a tiger that has lately been taking regular toll of the villager's cattle. What a sweet freshness there is in the air of the open jungle, especially in the spring months when so many of the trees are in full bloom, though leafless to a great extent, after the foul odours of even the Fort.

The Pehlar side of the hill is not the most convenient for reaching the top as there is no possible ascent by easy gradients such as were practicable along the course of the old bridle-path, and I had been warned beforehand of the tough climb that awaited us, To compensate in some small way for this, however, there is the advantage of its being the western, and consequently shady, side in the early morning, and as we started at about seven o'clock there was a pleasant freshness in the air. We were accompanied by seven native gentlemen of the neighbourhood to carry the ever necessary tiffin basket and box of soda water. Gentlemen, I call them advisedly, for there are few inhabitants of this country who better deserve the name than these quiet, unassuming, cheerful Varlis whose natural courteousness has never been tarnished by the demoralising influence of a great city. Children of the jungle they were centuries before the Hindus came into India, and so they remain to this day in spite of the generations of cleverer folk that have taken every advantage of their simplicity and general honesty.

Once across the intervening level ground, there was no mistaking the commencement of the ascent, for the path, if such it could be called, proceeded straight up the hill-side at apparently the very steepest spot, and the advantage of a good pair of lungs soon began to be put to the test. Up and up went the path through really fine forest composed of a quite extraordinary variety of different trees, mostly of course deciduous kinds and consequently leafless at this time of the year, except where the new leaves of some were just bursting forth in their spring-time glory, or where a majestic great mango towered its rich evergreen head. But the work before us was almost too heavy to allow of much attention being given to the glories of nature around until we reached the top of the shoulder—some 700 or 800 feet, I suppose—and paused for breath and the contemplation of the fact that below us on the other side lay a great valley which it was necessary to cross. As one had come up one consoled oneself with the thought that each hundred feet was so much to the good, but now we had to face the fact that most of it had to be given away again. Down the hill-side we went by the steepest route within sight and up the other side, with the track always carefully selecting its course so as to lead straight over the very top of every spur or hillock of a few hundred feet in height. Ever those persistent and unexpected bits of downhill seemed to haunt and disappoint us. Hard climbing it was and yet our sturdy, contemplative attendants trudged on without apparently turning a hair, so that one almost felt ashamed of one's streaming face and panting chest, and looked with admiration on the slim-looking youth who bore on his head a full box of a dozen sodas. Pauses for a few minutes' rest became more frequent, but in spite of them we got ahead of the coolies, who perhaps rested rather longer when we were once out of sight, and eventually we topped a shoulder and struck the bridle-path. The ease of its gradients were a great relief after the scramble we had and in spite of its 27 years' of complete neglect it is still in quite good repair though naturally somewhat overgrown in places with occasional uprooted trees or giant cactus bushes with trunks as thick as a man's thigh lying across it. Over the top of the plateau we went to the small tank hewn out of the rock near Vaiturna point, and, picking a shady corner, waited what seemed to be the longest quarter of an hour I ever remember, for the arrival of the refreshments before being able to quench our new abnormal thirsts and tackle a most sumptuous breakfast.

The top of the plateau if more or less level or slightly undulating, affording many excellent building sites with magnificent views over the surrounding country, across the Vaiturna and Bassein rivers to the north and south, to the Tansa hills on the east and the seashore towards the west, though unfortunately the day was too hazy to allow of the beauties of this panorama being fully appreciated. With the exception of the view from the top of Godhulli peak of Karwar I know of no more expansive or impressive outlook than what we find at Tungar. Unlike Matheran the plateau is more or less bare of trees except a few mangoes of no great size, but many, I think, will agree with me that this is in no way a serious disadvantage, for a properly constructed bungalow affords quite sufficient shade and shelter from the sun without the aid of heavy surrounding vegetation, and the comparative absence of the latter allows of free access to the fresh sea breeze that the proximity of Tungar to the coast so greatly favours in comparison with other places where we go in search of coolness in the hot months. Personally, I prefer Bombay in April to punkahless Matheran, though the Jost Fan has lately altered many things for the dweller in warm parts of the country away from electric power. Both Mr. Hope's memorandum and the Committee's report refer at some length to the climate of Tungar, its temperature and [illegible] but I [illegible] thinking that [illegible] there is a good deal that is misleading. The former puts forward the suggestion that the rainfall is little more than in Bombay and that the hill is consequently suitable for residence the whole year round, while the latter records temperatures for the three days that the Committee spent there which are considerably higher than the readings in Bombay on those same days. From enquiries that we made of our coolies it would seem that the rainfall is more nearly double that of Bombay, which is what one would expect, whilst the bracing freshness of the air even through the middle of the day on the occasion of our visit makes one doubt the accuracy of the committee's thermometer, especially as Mr. Hope considered March as "perhaps the hottest month."

The chief disadvantage that I foresee from a residential point of view is the rocky, stony nature of the surface of the plateau and the almost entire absence of earth of any kind, but this impression, I admit, was formed on the experience of only a small portion of the suitable building area and may consequently be exaggerated, while the erection of guard-walls would probably soon result in the accumulation of sufficient soil to enable a satisfactory garden to be developed.

After a rest till the sun got a little less powerful we started down by a track close below Vaiturna point which took us past the three excellent reservoirs at Pandu spring that were hewn out of and under the solid face of the cliff by Jain monks in ancient days. They are all connected with each other and were full of crystal-clear water four feet deep when the slight scum on the surface was swept aside. It is true that they are some way down below the plateau but not beyond the range of *bhisti* work and they certainly contained many thousands of gallons of excellent water. We were unable to visit the several other springs that were reported on by the Committee to be sufficient to supply any likely requirements of the hill, but if Tungar fails to be developed as a hill station in the future it is pretty certain that the water question will not be the cause.

Our descent was somewhat trying in place owings to its steepness and the slipperiness of the dry grass for there was no path but merely a track through the "Karvi' plants, apparently made and used by wild animals. Of these there are many on the hill and even in our few hours up there we met with signs of a number. A sambar dashed off through the brushwood and we found the fresh lying-up places of three more on the plateau. Signs of "bakri" (four-horned antelope) were everywhere, as well as of porcupines, while hares are numerous and peafowl were in evidence too. In one place we came across a tree trunk with the fresh marks where a tiger had scored it deeply when sharpening its claws, with the hairs still adhering to the bark.

Though a hard day's work by the route we went it was a most enjoyable day and I shall certainly look forward to my next visit to Tungar at as early a date as possible though it shall equally certainly be by the bridle path that Mr. Hope constructed and shall if possible include a camp on the top so that I may be able to more thoroughly explore the place.

Now, if the capabilities of Tungar were worthy of the earnest consideration of Government so many years ago, how much more so are they to-day, especially from the point of view of the European? In those days Matheran and other hill stations were visited by few others than Europeans and the accommodation available was sufficient for them, but now that Natives and Parsis have begun to realise the advantages and pleasures of our mode of living instead of adhering to their former unostentatious habits, and now that Matheran is to have its railway, many are the forebodings that, in future, it will hardly find the favour it formerly did in the eyes of European visitors, so that it is high time we sought another suitable place where relief from the hot weather particularly can be obtained. And what more excellent situation can be found than Tungar? It is considerably nearer Bombay than Matheran and the facilities of suburban railway traffic are very different now from what they were in the seventies, while I have little doubt that the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. would gladly jump at the idea of having a hill station on their line and would cater for the visitors by running fast trains to Bassein Road at any rate. The question of a branch line, possibly to the foot of the hill, run perhaps with a service of motor carriages, is not one for me to discuss here, but even apart from that, trains could easily land one as Bassein Road station under present conditions in 45 minutes, and motor cars or ponies by the good road that now exists as far as Sativli, would take one up to the top in another hour at any rate, so that it would be quite possible to reside there and still attend to daily business in Bombay, which is hardly the case with Matheran. But Tungar will never be developed by private enterprise and it must be to Government that we must look for the necessary help, if its capabilities, originally recognised so many years ago, are ever to take shape and be taken advantage of.

Without having traversed the full length of the old bridle path it is not possible for me to form an idea of the practicability of making it accessible to the now all-important motor car at a reasonable cost, but there is no doubt whatever that such a course would enormously enhance the possibilities of the development of Tungar as a successful and popular hill station.

E. C.

A MEMBER of the Goan community has filed a curious suit in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind against two others of the same community. A few years ago when the present complainant was about to marry the sister of the defendant he paid him Rs. 300 in cash and executed a bond for Rs. 1,700 this total amount of Rs. 2,000 being paid as dowry. The defendant's sister died in 1903 leaving a daughter who also died the following year. The present suit is for the recovery of Rs. 1,700 mentioned in the bond. The hearing of the case is fixed for the 27th instant.

CHINESE LABOUR TO CEASE.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Selborne's Emphatic Dictum.

STRANGE STATEMENT OF LORD ST. ALDWYN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 21.

A message from Pretoria reproduces Lord Selborne's speech at the opening of Parliament.

Lord Selborne said that the employment of Chinese would cease at the earliest possible moment, but no steps would be taken to repatriate them unless an effective substitute in the form of other labour or improved mechanical appliances were found.

The Ministers will give the Mining Industry every assistance. He earnestly prays for permanent peace and progress. All contentious matters are postponed until June.

He continued that it is urgently necessary to deal with the Asiatic question, of which compulsory registration is the essential forerunner.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The Rand Progressives have begun harassing the policy of Sir G. Farrar who, amid angry dissent, declared repatriation as disastrous and will create a panic.

Viscount St. Aldwyn, being interviewed, blames Lord Milner for the country's deplorable condition.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Long Sitting Concluded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The House of Commons adjourned after sitting for twenty-seven hours. This is a record since Mr. Parnell's time.

The cause was the resentment of the Opposition at an alleged breach of faith on the part of the Government, in regard to the procedure of business.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL BILL.

Government Opposition.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman announced that the Government would oppose the Channel Tunnel Bill.

The feeling of insecurity created by the Tunnel, said the Premier, would constantly lead to unnecessary expenditure, both Naval and Military.

Mr. Balfour expressed gratification at the announcement.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

A Crowd of Amazons.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The sentences on the Suffragettes varied from fines of one pound or in default a fortnight's imprisonment, to two pounds or one month. In one case a sentence of a month's imprisonment without the option of a fine was inflicted. All the Suffragettes went to prison.

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

Assouan Dam to be Raised.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Telegrams from Cairo state that owing to the lack of a suitable site for another large reservoir, it has been decided to raise the Assouan Dam by seven metres at a cost of £1,500,000.

The work will be completed in 1913, and will irrigate an additional million acres, increasing the cotton crop by four millions sterling per annum. The scheme involves further submerging the Temple of Philæ and other monuments.

PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DINNER.

Sir M. Bhownaggree toasts Lord Reay.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

At the New Year's Dinner of the Parsees in London Sir M. Bhownaggree toasted Lord Reay, and the Persian Chargé d'Affaires toasted the guests.

Lord Reay paid a tribute to the help given him by the Parsees when he was Governor of Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The following is the result of the Grand National which was run to-day :—

Eremon	1
Tom West	2
Patlander	3

There were twenty-three starters. Won by six lengths. A bad third.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The following is the latest betting :—

8 to 1 Eremon.
16 to 1 Tom West.
50 to 1 Patlander.

The other starters were :—Ascetic's Silver, Timothy Titus, Drumcree, Roman, Red Lad, Kathvale, Napper Tandy, Extravagance, Centre Board, Raven's Cliff, Bonchall, York, Barabas II, Buckaway, Kilts, Detail, Teddie, Loop and Foreman.

The betting was 8 to 1 Eremon, 100 to 6 Tom West, and 50 to 1 Patlander.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The latest betting on the Liverpool Grand National is as follows :—

4 to 1 Red Lad,
10 to 1 Eremon.

THE TRANSVAAL LEGISLATURE.

Asiatic Ordinance Passed by Assembly Unopposed.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Mr. Smuts introduced the Asiatic Ordinance into the Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal. He believed, he said, that the bill had the approval of all the white population.

The Opposition announced that they would be glad to co-operate with the Government in the matter.

The orders of the day were thereupon suspended and the bill was read three times, and sent to the Legislative Council who will consider it to-morrow.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

At the last moment the Volkites proposed Beyers, an ardent pro-Boer as Speaker. He was elected by 43 votes to 22. Yesterday's proceedings were frequently interrupted by cries for the Dutch and counter cries for the English. The *London Times* considers the disregard of the Imperial Government's disallowance of the Asiatic Ordinance as hardly a good omen.

THE "PUNJABI" CASE.

Native Press Censured.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Mr. S. M. Mitra has written to Lord Minto with reference to the *Punjabi* case, strongly urging the reappointment of the Press Commission whose duty it would be to correct gross misstatements in the Native press and to supply correct information promptly.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal from the High Court of Madras concerning the feud between the Vadagalais and the Mengalais.

THE TROUBLES IN ROUMANIA.

Persecution of the Jews.

PEASANTS VS. TROOPS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The continuous spread of the peasant revolt in Romania is creating uneasiness. The mobs are looting and burning wholesale. The attitude of the troops is not always satisfactory.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Agrarian riots in Roumania are spreading into towns, which have been stormed and burned and the Government offices pillaged. The Army is mobilising.

HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA.

American Marines Landed.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

American Marines have been landed at Trujillo, Laceiba and Puerto Cortez in Honduras to protect American interests, in view of the continued heavy fighting between the Nicaraguans and Hondurans.

ANTI-JEWISH DISTURBANCES IN ROUMANIA.

Peasants vs. Troops.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Collisions between troops and peasants have occurred at many points in Roumania and there have been numerous casualties on both sides.

Four hundred peasants forced an entrance into Jassy after the troops, and killed and wounded several of them. They plundered the residences of several landowners. Numbers of Jewish villages have been completely looted.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has given £10,000 to the Red Csoss Society to be devoted to three prizes for the best means of relieving the wounded.

THE FRENCH MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The rise in the French Bankrate has surprised and disquieted the stock exchange. It is interpreted as an inciation that money will continue to be dear for a long time

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 22.

Mr. Archbald, Principal of the Aligarh College, has written the following letter to Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula, President of the Aligarh Trustees, dated 19th March, in which he says :—"I have just learned what I did not know berore, that a definite assurance was given to the students of the College by the son of the Secretary that if they complied quietly with the orders regarding Ghulam Husain and offered an unconditional apology, the conduct of those who excited the other students would be overlooked. I need hardly say that had I known such a promise had been made I would have respected it. I am sincerely anxious to do anything that may end the unhappy troubles with which this College has recently been visited. I am, therefore, glad to tell you that I have decided, in view of the abovementioned promise, to receive back again the six students rusticated and hope this will mark the beginning of happier times.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Capture of British Surveyors by Bunerwals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

On the evening of Tuesday last a Native Surveyor with five *kulasis* employed on the Buner border were captured and carried off by the Bunerwals.

RIFLE THEFTS BY BORDER DACOITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 22.

The Peshawar Correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs the following details regarding the recent theft of rifles from the Police Post :—

"Another decoity was committed in the Peshawar District on the night of the 15th instant at Janglebur; which is situated between Peshawar and Badhber, the scene of the recent outrage by the Zakka Khels. On this occasion it was directed against a small Police Post consisting of three constables. At 11 p.m., while one of the Constables was absent, the Post was surrounded by the dacoits who got into the Post by means of a ladder which they had brought with them. A fright then ensued in the course of which one of the two Constables received a wound on the forehand from a bayonet. The dacoits then succeeded in getting away with three Government Rifles, and bayonets belonging to the Police, and so far they have not been traced."

LEATHAM DEFAMATION CASE.

Construed as a Swadeshi Movement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

During the trial of the Leatham Defamation Case it was stated by the prosecution pleader that he had evidence to show that the *Bengalee* has been taking an unusual interest in the case even before it came into Court, regarding it as a sort of Swadeshi movement.

HYDERABAD JUDICIARY.

Vacancies and Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 22.

A "Firman" from His Highness the Nizam has been published regarding important changes in the Judicial Department.

Aziz Mirza has been appointed Judicial Secretary in place of Sarbuland Jung who goes as Chief Justice, Bakshi Raghunath Pershad reverting to his usual place.

Nizamath Jung and Sulkader Jung have been appointed Judges of the High Court filling the two vacancies.

All the above appointments are officiating. Other subordinate places will be arranged later on by the Minister.

THE "WOODBURN" STATUE.

Remission of Ground Rent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The Port Trust has remitted the charge for rent which was due on the Woodburn Statue, and have only charged the Committee of the Memorial Fund with the actual removal charges, namely Rs. 1,180.

THE CALCUTTA MADRASSAH

Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The Annual Prize Distribution of the Calcutta Madrassah took place last evening at which the Nawab of Murshidabad presided, and the Principal read the Report which showed very satisfactory results.

BENGAL DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 22.

The District Grand Lodge of Bengal has held meetings at the Masonic Hall in Allahabad this week, at which the District Grand Master, Sir William Burkitt, presided.

COSSIPORE FACTORY.

The First Indian-made Field Gun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 22.

The first field gun made in India will, it is expected, be turned out from the Cossipore Factory within the next three months.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Despatch on Expansion Goes Home Next Mail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 22.

A Despatch, dealing with the questions relating to the expansion of the Legislative Councils, etc., goes Home by this week's Mail.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

RAILWAYS.

Major W. D. Waghorn, R.E., Executive Engineer and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager on the North-Western Railway.

Major W. J. McElhinney, R. E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager on that Railway

Mr. W. E. S. McGregor, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent on the North-Western Railway, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. A. B. Prussia, District Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on the North-Western Railway.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Further Increase in Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The statement of reported plague seizures and deaths during the week ending 16th March shows 58,099 of the former and 49,440 of the latter. The deaths number 3,934 in the Bombay Presidency, 5,019 in Bengal, 16,509 in the United Provinces, 19,565 in the Punjab, 334 in Burma, 2,906 in the Central Provinces, 80 in Mysore, 482 in Central India, 373 in Rajputana, and 216 in Kashmir.

There has thus been a further increase in most parts of the country except the Central Provinces.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The Bank of Bengal Rate for Demand Loans remains 9 per cent.

THE PROPOSED MEHTA STATUE.

FAMOUS MEN WHO SEE THEIR FACES IN STONE.

Some Indian Statues to Living Men.

By ARLEY.

Should the proposal to erect a statue in honour of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta be consummated, the Parsi Knight will not be able to boast that he is the only servant of the Indian people who can look upon his own outdoor presentment in stone. This distinction belongs at present to at least one well known Anglo-Indian knight, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Steuart is one of the small handful of old Haileyburians who were at the "school beneath the Dome" in John Company's days, before it was given over to the rats, and before it entered upon the present extremely prosperous era in its history. Sir Steuart was also grounded at Eton, and having risen to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, returned Home to become Secretary of the Political Department in the India Office in 1890, where he remained for fifteen years Sir Steuart earned for himself a great reputation in Bengal, and the appreciation of the people was some years ago testified to by the erection, in his honour, of a statue by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R. A.,—an almost unique distinction, for we believe that not even in the capital of the British Empire can any subject of the Crown gaze upon his own likeness in stone. The King, of course, can do so in many places, as could his august mother before him. He can see himself as the sculptors have seen him at twenty, thirty, forty and fifty years of age, and as he is to-day. He can see himself as he was a decade or two ago on the spot where stood old Temple Bar in the centre of the roadway at the top of the Strand. His Majesty can also see himself in India at the corner of the Crescent in Bombay—than which there are few nobler equestrian statues in the world. Nor will Sir Pherozeshah be the first Bombayite to see himself in marble, for when the chaste white effigy of Dr. Blaney went up opposite the Municipal Buildings some years ago, the subject of the statue was still alive. Nor, indeed, will Sir Pherozeshah be the only living man who can see his lineaments in stone in Bombay, for the University Library of this city enshrines a handsome bust of Sir George Birdwood, who is still very much alive. Statues to living men erected in their honour by public subscription are rare in the King's Dominions, where a becoming reticence is more highly regarded than a figure in wood or stone. But on the Continent no man seems to feel outraged by seeing his face in marble, and images to living men abound. The most prominent statues in Christiania are to Ibsen and Bjornnsen, and they were erected some years before the death of the author of "Hedda Gabler." These two statues at one time formed the subject of one of the most comical controversies known to the Press of Europe.

Occasionally it happens that famous men find their lineaments portrayed in stone without their sanction. In the reredos of All Souls College at Oxford there is a striking image of the late Lord Salisbury dressed as a Knight of Chivalry in armour. The late Lord Grimthorpe, too, had his features perpetuated as the decorative design of a corbel on one of the churches he restored.

The late Sir Henry Irving had the pleasure of seeing himself in white marble in the Guildhall before he died,—a most beautiful piece of sculpture, in the garb of the Prince of Denmark at the moment of uttering the famous soliloquy "To be or not to be." But it is by no means rare for an English nobleman to have the statue which is to surmount his tomb erected in his private church or mausoleum in his lifetime. The late Lord Esher did so, by the way. He was then a baron, but he was subsequently created a viscount, and a dozen balls had therefore to be added to the marble coronet which he held in his hand. The Prince of Wales has at least one statue in his honour, the one by Mr. George Wade at Hongkong—a somewhat heroic figure, by the way, and very unlike the Heir-Apparent.

PLAGUE AND ITS TREATMENT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—An Ahmedabad Correspondent says that "all means of combating plague being exhausted, our Municipality resolved to ask Government for the services of Dr. Moore or any other experienced plague officer to take steps for the suppression of plague." He further says that from 6th to 12th idem the total mortality was 388 including 159 deaths from plague. These figures are appalling. Among the beneficial measures introduced by H. H. the Gaekwar for improving the condition of his subjects, there is one for plague also. Plague preventive pills, each containing quinine grs 2, ipecacuanha gr 1/4, camphor gr 1/4, and carbolic acid m. 1/4 are ordered to be sold at one-fourth the cost price. They are sold at 40 per anna. By freely distributing the pills at Savali, Sandhosal, Sidhpur, &c., in 1898 the epidemic was checked in a comparatively short time as would seem by referring to the "Indian Medl. Record" dated 1st December 1898, in which a letter under the head of "New Ideas about Plague Treatment" appeared on the subject, a copy of which is attached to this.

With a view to reducing mortality and the incidence of plague at Ahmedabad, I would beg to suggest that the plague preventive pills may be freely distributed, or sold at a nominal price by the Ahmedabad Municipality.—Yours, &c.

21st March. X.

NEW IDEAS ABOUT PLAGUE TREATMENT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD.")

SIR,—A new plan against plague has of late been adopted in the Baroda territory along with the usual measures of segregation, disinfection, camping out, etc., and the result appears to be satisfactory.

There is a small town called Savlil having a population of nearly 7,000 souls,) at some distance from Baroda, where plague made its appearance in July last, and continued till October 1898. When segregation and disinfection had no effect on the epidemic and camping out was not practicable on account of rain, pills (each containing quinine grs. 2, camphor gr. ½, ipceacuanha gr. ¼, and carbolic acid m. ¼) were freely distributed by thousands as a preventive remedy. Each adult was asked to take two pills a day, one in the morning, and another in the evening.

The people took to this measure kindly, as it did not at all interfere with their religious prejudices, and the result of it was remarkable. About the middle of September last (when the epidemic was at its height and the average daily number of cases was 8·2 from the 2nd to the 15th of that month) pills were freely given, and the disease began to decline rapidly. During the week ending the 29th of the same month the daily average number fell to 4·4, and during the next week it was further reduced to 5. Subsequently there were in all nine cases from the 7th to the end of October 1898, since when no fresh case has occurred.

Some villages near Savli such as Sandhasal, etc., were affected with plague, and there also free distribution of the pills produced the desired effect.

Sidhpur is a pretty large town with a population of about 16,000. A few cases of plague occurred there, chiefly towards the end of August last, and the disease prevailed in an epidemic form in the next month, and continued like that in October 1898. The total number of cases that occurred during the week ending the 4th ultimo, was 71, and during the succeeding week it went up to 92, which was the highest weekly figure, giving a daily average of 13·1. It was about this time that the pills began to be freely distributed, and the epidemic commenced to abate. Towards the and of the last month the daily average number of cases fell to five. In the current month it is still less, and since the 9th. there has been no fresh case.

Some villages in the neighbourhood of Sidhpur became affected with plague, but free use of the pills checked it.

From what has been mentioned above, it would appear that the free use of these pills as a preventive measure against plague, deserves a further trial.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) SHAMSUDIN J. SULEMANI, L.M.,
Chief Medical Officer.

Baroda, November 22.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE PROGRESSIVE ROUT.

Parliament and the Suffragettes.

PARSI ON THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 8.

IT is undeniable that certain methods of an unusual, unpleasant and un-English character were used on the Moderate side in the great fight for ascendency in the London Council—not by the Municipal Reform leaders but by certain hangers on—and that there was a great deal of indifference and apathy amongst the ordinary friends of the Progressive party. A portion at least of this apathy and indifference was due to the belief that the late majority, or at any rate the leaders, did not act quite as they should have done in regard to the transfer of education from the old School Board to the County Council. Say what they will there is a strong feeling amongst educational experts that but for the Progressive bosses London would still have a School Board as I am inclined to think it ought to have and will have some day. The old Council with more work on its hands than it could properly perform used to grab everything and was always crying for more. Then again it is a mistake to suppose that all Liberals are in favour of municipal trading or that every Progressive approved of the manner in which the Fabian set were allowed to dictate the policy of the party. I for one was not surprised at the result of Saturday's polling. The Progressives began to fall in public estimation when the steam boat service turned out such a complete fiasco and the Poplar Scandal, with which, however, they had nothing to do, and the disclosures in West Ham helped to render their position insecure. Of the numerous causes that contributed to the overthrow of the "Wastrels" as their opponents called them, I should put the question of the high rates first, and next to that the unpopularity of Socialism, which has been increasing ever since the triumph of the Keir-Hardie party at the General Election. I say that the result did not surprise me, but I must qualify this by saying that I did not expect that the Progressives would do so badly as they did in the South, nor did I expect that they would maintain their strength in Bethnal Green. Sir E. Cornwall who defeated Sir M. M. Bhownaggree in North-East Bethnal Green at the General Election was returned in the same division on Saturday with a majority of nearly 2,000. All four seats in Bethnal Green are held by the Progressives. Mr. Will Crooks M. P. and the unco' guid Sir John Mc Dougall were also successful in Poplar, but their majority was greatly reduced. It is curious to observe that while the Municipal describe the verdict of the metropolis as "the defeat of Tammany" the Progressives-style it as "a victory for Tammany." Each side accuses the other of mendacity. The Progressives also say that they were overwhelmed by the money lavishly spent by their antagonists, "Where we spent a shilling they spent a sovereign," says Mr MacKinnon Wood. This may be an exaggeration, but no doubt the winners were better supplied with the sinews of war than their opponents. "We had not too many friends" pleads Sir John Benn, M. P. and that is true.

PARLIAMENT AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

There will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth at Exeter Hall to night where a gathering of the 'shrieking sisterhood' has been organised in view of Mr. Dickinson's attempt to induce the House of Commons to pass his Bill extending the Parliamentary franchise to women on the same terms as it is enjoyed by men. Encouraged by the active sympathy of the Prime Minister who a few days ago wrote that he would have "much pleasure" in voting for the measure, its supporters have made desperate efforts to bring their M. P. friends up to the scratch. The Unionist ladies have been no whit less energetic than the Liberal women and an urgent "whip" issued by the former is signed amongst others by the ex-Premier's sister Miss Balfour and his sister-in-law (Lady Frances Balfour). All these efforts however have not availed. The Bill came on for consideration at to-day's sitting of the House, but before Mr. Dickinson rose to move the second reading that wicked Mr. Sam Evans had the bad taste to present a petition from 21,000 women protesting against the suffrage being granted to their sex "believing that it would destroy rather than add to their real influence in their own sphere of work in the world." These 21,000 signatures were collected within a very short time and without the facilities possessed by the highly-organised advocates of Women's Suffrage After Mr. Evans's *coup* it seemed quite tame when Mr. Whitbread handed in a petition signed by 80 ladies in his own constituency in support of Mr. Dickinson's Bill and still more tame when Mr. Dickinson presented a petition from the Women's Liberal Association, Westminster, asking for Parliamentary franchise to be extended to women. The Prime Minister spoke early in the debate and hedged. He reaffirmed his loyalty to the blessed cause, but to the surprise of many he declared that he was not warmly enamoured of this particular bill because while it would enfranchise a small minority of well-to-do single women, it would not touch to any degree the mass of working women in the country. The Bill, however, was right so far as it went ; and he would vote for it as a declaration of opinion that the exclusion of women from the franchise was neither expedient, justifiable, nor politically right, He had, earlier in his speech, however, explained that no pressure would be brought to bear on Ministerialists to follow his example, which in the circumstances was a wise announcement. The bulk of the amendments stood in the names of Liberals and one of them, Mr. T. A. Herbert had the couage to say that he had never heard a more complete *non sequitur* than that of his leader, the Prime Minister. Lady advocates of Mr. Dickinson's Bill said beforehand that the Speaker would "not dare" to allow the Bill to be talked out, but they were wrong. The honour of bringing about this catastrophe was due to Mr. J. D. Rees, who somehow does manage to keep himself well to the front. I cannot help thinking that the sad fate of Mr. Dickinson's measure was in no small degree owing to the powerful letter which Mrs. Humphrey Ward has written against this silly movement. As one who has had the warmest sympathy from her youth up with the various movements for the higher education and the professional training of women ; who, moreover, has strongly resented their exclusion for so long from the local bodies of the country, and rejoices that the present Government is at last going to remedy so great an injustice. She begged the majority of the present House of Commons not to endorse Mr. Dickinson's Bill.

"It is," she proceeds, "no doubt, very difficult to draw the line clearly between local and Imperial Government ; the two spheres must always overlap. But, broadly speaking, women are entitled to vote in the one sphere, because they are fully competent to take a practical part in its administration, and to form the opinions of actual experience on the issues presented. In the case of Imperial Government this is not so, simply because women are women, and their work in the world is different from that of men. In this sphere they are only entitled to the influence of educated opinion, which they must always have, and the more fully as the education of women extends. In asking for the vote, they are grasping at direct political power, without the possibility, in a majority of issues, of combining with it direct political responsibility—the responsibility of action. And this is impossible simply because they are women. It is of no use to labour the point ; we all know what are the broad fields of action—action of many kinds, not merely or chiefly that involved in war—on which the very existence of our State depends, and into which women, because they are women, can never enter."

In its way the failure of the suffragists at Westminster to-day is just as great a blow to them as the result of the London County Council election on Saturday was to the Progressives. That however is not the opinion of Miss Christabel Pankhurst who, interviewed this evening, said that the defeat would draw women, especially Liberal women, together. It was the beginning of the end. Let us hope so.

BRITISH RULE IN BRITISH MALAYA AND ELSEWHERE.

Sir Alexander Swettenham, the distinguished but unfortunate Governor of Jamaica, presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts when Sir William Treacher read a paper on British Malaya. In addressing the audience which included Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Arthur Trevor, Mr. J. H. Thornton and other prominent Anglo-Indians, observed that being himself no longer an official he need not stand in awe of the authorities "though even now it was difficult on some matters to express an apinion without giving offence." The sequel showed that Sir F. Swettenham was thinking of "the catalogue of our magnificent losses in the Malay Peninsula" to which Sir W. Treacher had referred in his paper ; but I cannot help thinking that the somewhat uncalled for comparison, the chairman indulged in later in his speech, is also calculated to give offence. He had, he said, read in the newspapers that a certain amount of feeling had been developed both in India and Egypt against the authorities. He could say with the greatest confidence that such was not the case in the Malay States. If any one were to go there and endeavour to get the people to rise against the Government he would not find he had any listener; in fact, he (Sir Alexander Swettenham) had never in his life heard of either a foreign or native agitator in the Malay States. The people were entirely content and satisfied, and this he thought showed that something different had been done in regard to the administration of that tract of country from what had been done in other places. The rulers had been white men who had endeavoured to better the condition of the natives of the place and the best thing that could be said of the result was that the inhabitants were satisfied ; did not feel that white men were shutting them out ; did not feel that they were having taken from them something which was their birth-right. The Government had given them more than they had before and there was no feeling against the Government in any sense whatever. I suppose the lateness of the hour prevented any reply being made to these not very felicitous remarks. I confess I should like to have heard Sir William Lee-Warner, or one of the other Indian officials present, explain for the benefit of Sir F. Swettenham exactly why there is more contentment on the surface of Malay Society than on that of Indian. So much for Sir A. Swettenham. Sir W. Treacher in his admirable paper "let imagination run round what might have been, before dealing with what is and what is likely to be." What might have been, it seems to him, is, that our British Malay Empire might have included Burma, the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and other islands of the Malay Archipelago, with an aggregate area of over a million square miles, and a present population of about 49 millions. Of the countries enumerated we do now actually either possess or control all the following, namely, Burma the Straits Settlements, the larger portion of the Malay Peninsula, and Nothern Borneo, while the others have been let slip only through our own supineness. Sir William did not include the Philippines in his list though, as he said, he might have done so, for did not the East India Company's fleet under Admiral Drake and Sir William Draper capture those fertile islands from the Spaniards in 1762 ? It is no use crying over spilt milk, as the homely adage has it—and the extent of our over-seas possessions is not altogether inconsiderable, but as Sir William well observed "it was good that we should sometimes have brought back to our recollections some of the works and deeds of our ancestors, whose enterprise amidst difficulties, many of which have been mitigated by the advance of science—the invention of steam, for instance—laid the foundation of our dominions and trade beyond the seas, and to whom we owe it that these little islands are the centre of an Empire, the greatest the world has yet seen, instead of an appendage of some more enterprising nation of the West."

A PLEA FOR THE FILIPINOS.

With reference to what is said above about the Philippines I may call attention to an article in the current number of the *North American Review* entitled "A Plea for the Filipinos. The writer, General W. H. Carter, U.S.A., who has served in the Philippines and may therefore be presumed to know what he is writing about. This authority concurs with those who say that the American occupation has not been an unmixed blessing to the Filipinos who have been robbed of the benefits formerly derived from the Spanish markets and are prevented by the United States tariff-wall from participating in American markets. To the discontented population American rule, he tells us, appears to be synonymous with a higher cost of government increased expense of learning and decreased earning capacity. Owing to certain restrictive provisions of existing legislation the introduction of American energy and capital is discouraged. The small participation of Americans in the business of the islands is says General Carter "really discreditable to us as a nation. The export trade is almost wholly controlled by British, Spanish, German, Chinese and other foreign houses, neither Americans nor Filipinos having any serious commercial interests." He suggests inter alia a lowering or abandonment of the tariff barriers, and amendment of the land laws. A continuance of present conditions is, he maintains, a Fabian policy, fatal alike from a commercial or military point of view. Clearly, Sir F. Swettenham's comparison should not have been between British Malaya and British India or British Egypt (if I may use the expression) but between British Malaya and American Philippines.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It will interest your Zoroastrian readers to learn that Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy Allbless LL. B. of Hampton-on-Thames has been returned unopposed as a member of the Middlesex County Council. His proposer was a leading resident in the district, Sir Hector Maclean Hay, Bart., and it says much for Mr. Allbless's popularity amongst his neighbours that he should have been elected without a contest in a constituency full of Conservatives. Mr. Allbless is a Liberal, but he is one of those sensible people who think that the less we have of politics in our County Councils and other local bodies the better. Three prominent Conservatives were invited to fight the seat, but each declined to stand and so Mr. Allbless was allowed a walk over. He is to be congratulated on being the only Indian County Councillor in the country.

A promising member of the community to which Mr. Allbless belongs—Mr. M. J. Taleyarkhan of Balliol College is to lecture before the Parsee Social Union next Monday on "Cumnor : an Historic English Village" which is connected with India by recollections of that versatile writer in India, the late Sir William Wilson Hunter, whose place by the way, has never been filled.

The term of office of Sir James Mackay, Member of the Council of India, expires on the 29th of April and people are wondering whether he will be invited to serve for another five years. If he is, his brother Councillors will, from what I can learn, be very glad if he sees his way to accept the invitation. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick also, by efflexion of time ceases to be a member of the Council next month. He was appointed on the 24th of April 1897 within a few weeks of the completion of his Lieutenant-Governorship in the Punjab.

Apropos I met the other day a young cleric who takes an interest in politics and holds somewhat advanced views. "How many members of the India Council are there ?" he asked. I told him "Too many." He went on to say, with the air of a man who was an authority on the subject. "Oh indeed," I said "Yes," He replied, "there only ought to be four." I questioned him a little further and ascertained that, as he quaintly put it he had been at talking the matter over with an "old Indian." I should have thought that his informant was a very young Indian. I only mention the incident as showing the calm way in which ignorant and concerted people of a certain class express their "opinions" about the enormously difficult problems of India. We have another illustration of this in the address delivered a few days ago to the Oxford University India Society by Lord Weardale who, if I am not mistaken—it is really very difficult to remember the previous names of these new lords—was formerly known as the Hon. Philip Stanhope. His speech was such as might have been made by Sir William Wedderburn, especially his demand for the introduction of Indians—I suppose Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee for choice—into the Secretary of State's Council. But I cannot imagine a man like Mr. Morley accepting as his mentor a man like Lord Weardale, that is, assuming I am right in identifying the noble Baron with the Mr. Stanhope whose fierce Radicalism did not prevent him from blossoming into a peer of the realm.

SURAT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND CATTLE SHOW.

Provincial Conference.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SURAT, MARCH 21.

The Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show was formally opened yesterday.

The proceedings opened by Rao Bahadur Naginchand requesting the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie to declare the Exhibition open and in doing so he said :—

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has devolved upon me, as Chairman of the Surat Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee, to offer in the name and on behalf of the Committee and of the citizens of this old and historic City, our cordial welcome to our distinguished guest, the [illegible] Mr. Muir Mackenzie. This pleasant duty [illegible] devolved on me, I deem as a precious p[illegible] wish the honour had been conferred on a [illegible] abler person from among my co-workers [illegible] among my fellow-citizens, who, I am sure, [illegible] performed this function more gracefully or [illegible] But since it has been the unanimous an[illegible] desire of all concerned in the organisation [illegible] Exhibition that I should perform this function to their decision, though by reason of my in[illegible] and unworthiness I should have declined th[illegible] Honoured Sir,—before requesting you to de[illegible] Exhibition open I beg leave to make a few prefatory remarks on the position which Surat held in former days as the greatest emporium of trade on this side of India, its commerce and manufactures, and its decadence. Instead of wearying you with the shadowy and nebulous account of the rise of Surat on the site of defunct Suryapur, I shall at once come down to a period at which we can tread upon the firmer ground of historical certainty. Not farther than a bow-shot from here may be seen the old flight of steps on the riverside, where in 1608 the first English ship commanded by Captain Hawkins dropped anchor in the Tapti, and not far from there, five years later, arose the first British factory in India. Surat was then in the heyday of youth and prosperity, and though it is now shorn of all its greatness of by-gone days, it is proud of being called the cradle of the British Empire in India. When Captain Hawkins dropped anchor in the Tapti, what man, however sagacious, could have thought even in his dreams that Hawkins was an unconscious pioneer of the sturdy race of men who two centuries later, under God's inscrutable dispensation, would be called upon by force of circumstances to unify the scattered fragments of Aurangzeb's Empire, would finish what the Mahratta had left unfinished, and, taking the scattered units of an ancient but decomposed nation under their protection, would commence the stupendous work of combining, uplifting revivifying and enlightening a disjointed, down-trodden, moribund, benighted land. It was here, in Surat that the foundation was laid of those commercial relations between England and India which eventually culminated in British Supremacy in the East long before Bombay and Calcutta and even Madras sprang into existence. In Surat was witnessed the first instance of the British indomitable pluck and resourcefulness that foreshadowed in a measure what qualities made the British undisputed masters of India. When that great Mahratta leader Shivaji swept through the plains of Gujarat and sacked Surat, Sir George Oxinden the head of the Surat factory by his pluck and skill not only saved the English factory but generously offered an asylum to many a Surat merchant. As I said Sir, Surat was then in the hey-day of its glory. It was the entrepot of all the commerce of North India. It was from Surat that the rich products of North India were exported and the argosies and fathemaris built by the once famous ship-builders of Surat were to be seen in Eastern waters as far as China and in the Western seas as far as Madagascar. I may here parenthetically observe that the famous Vadhias of Bombay originally belonged to Surat. On the bosom of the Tapti congregated ships of almost all the nations of the world and it was a common saying that Surat had "*Bundar non Vaulo*" floating on the forest of shipping riding on the Tapte. But Surat was not only the main outlet of commerce, it was the seat, perhaps, the principle seat of those beautiful silk fabrics that were a marvel of artistic taste and finish and were always in demand in Persia, Arabia, Turkey and further Westward in Europe. The flower-silks of Surat kinkhabs and the brocades shot with gold and silver, and plain silk fabrics such as Elaicho, Masru Ghat, Gaji, etc., were admired and had a high place in the markets of the world till lately when people gave up the home spun and more durable fabrics and went in for lighter and fragile foreign stuffs. The beautiful fabrics here exhibited will give but a faint idea of what sort of stuffs the looms of Surat could turn out in former days. Surat has still maintained its position as the great centre of Sandal-wood-carving, [illegible] of ebony and ivory, Jardos or embroidery and [illegible] silver lace. The silk industry of Surat has p[illegible] disappeared before foreign competition, tho[illegible] families have yet retained the old [illegible] Elacchavala, Taswala, Kinkhabwala, [illegible] An amusing instance will show how [illegible] people have become oblivious of th[illegible] A lad studying in one of the High S[illegible] asked by his teacher if he could tell him [illegible] surname Elacchawala meant. The boy naively [illegible] he was not sure but perhaps it was because his [illegible] came orginally from a village called Elaecha. The decadence of Surat begins with the transfer of its trade to Bombay towards the close of the 18th century. With the gravitation of Surat trade to Bombay many wealthy Hindoo and Parsee families went to Bombay and settled there well-to-do population rapidly declined and Surat was but a shadow of its former greatness in the early part of the 19th century. There were marks of "dismal decay" visible everywhere. The decade from 1825 to 1837 is the period of the utter deression of Surat. The disastrous fire of 1837 and floods that followed shortly after, completed the ruin of Surat. It languished till the year 1865 when the American War brought back to Surat some of its former prosperity. Surat revived now. There has been since then, some activity in trade and manufacture, large sums of money find their way into this old city chiefly owing to the enterprise of its Borah Merchants. It is to be hoped that the transfer of the pearl market to Surat will also lend its help to enable Surat to regain part of its former prosperity.

Honoured Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,—a few works with regard to this Exhibition. The most noteworthy feature of this Exhibition is that whereas the four great Exhibitions that preceded this one were held under the auspices of the National Congress, this Exhibition has been held under the auspices of the Provincial Conference. It would be a presumptous action to institute comparison between this Exhibition and the one held in Bombay. The Bombay Exhibition was in every respect worthy of the first City in India. But this much I can assure you, Sir, that we have done our very best, with the help and co-operation of the Government, to make this exhibition an instructive object lesson to the Agriculturists and craftsmen of this City and the surrounding districts. We have strained every nerve to collect the best specimens of the arts and industries of Surat and the surrounding towns which are awaiting recognition and encouragement or are susceptible of improvement. As at Bombay, so here at Surat, though on a moderate scale agriculture has received special attention. The Committee have made special arrangements for agricultural implements, cattle, etc. In this connection I must express on behalf of the Committee our indebtedness to Mr. Westropp, our worthy, Collector and to Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Thomson and Mr. Henderson, for the valuable help they have given us. In fact, the Agricultural section has been mainly organised by these kind officers. But for their help the Agricultural section would have made but a poor show. Experience of past years has taught us that exhibition of Agricultural implements will not rouse our immobile ryots. In order to make this section practically useful and instructive it has been arranged to give demonstrations, lessons, and lectures to those who are concerned in Agriculture. The valuable addition made by Mr Pattuck of Bombay to the Agricultural Section deserves to be specially mentioned here. His Dairy and Agricultural Machines and the several labour-saving machines with Ladies' Section and in the industrial group are worth a study and are worthy of our warmest commendations. Next in importance to Agriculture comes the Land-loom industry. It has always given employment to large number of people. Apart from the Khatris or hereditary weavers a large number of ryots and field labourers betake themselves to this industry when field operations are suspended till the coming rains. There is a special court set apart for this branch of National industry. The Parekh School of Art of Surat which is one of the three important technical schools in the Presidency has sent in specimens of its work which will interest those who have devoted special attention to the revival of Indian Arts and industries. The M[illegible] of Surat and Bombay have also sent us specimens of the work which they can turn out.

I must not forget to express the Committee's acknowledgments to the Durbars of Baroda, Bhawnagar, Mysore, Cambay, Jamnagar, Rajpipla and Miraj for sending their valuable and interesting exhibits.

One special thanks are due to Mr. Hormasji A. Dubash, the well-known florist of Bombay. His artistic floral decorations form the most attractive feature of this show. As a means of creating a healthy spirit of competition and of progressive improvement among the ryots, prizes have been offered to cultivators for the best Agricultural produce, irrigated garden crops, for any improved implements of husbandry carts, etc. There are prizes for superior cattle of Kankrej and Talapda breeds. The generous contribution by Government of Rs.4,000 deserve our warmest acknowledgements. I suppose you, honoured Sir, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, you have marked an unpardonable omission in this rather; lengthy speech of mine. You have been ask ach other is there no Ladies' Section? There is no wedding feast where the best wine was served last so well remembered as the one. We want to carry away a very pleasant recollection of our exhibition, and so I come to the most beautiful feature of this show last of all. The Ladies' Section is the crowning piece of this Exhibition. God has endowed ladies will exquisiteness of taste, delicacy of touch and keennes of perception of the beautiful by which they can catch furtive graces of nature and art and press them into their service. It is no wonder that that section defies comparison. Even Mr. Dubash must admit that they bear away the palm. One heart-felt thanks are due to the energetic Secretaries of the Section Mr. Bose, Mr. Scott and Dr. Rukhmabai and their voluntary Co-workers. To the architect who laid out the grounds and to the Secretaries who have worked night and day and to the volunteer-workers and sympathisers the Committee awe a deep debt of gratitude. I have exceeded the bounds, I had prescribed to myself, orelse I should have mentioned their names and expressed to them personal thanks. Honoured Sir, the main object of this Exhibition as in the case of the preceding ones is to arouse our agriculturists and artizens to shake off their lethargy of ages, to put before them patterns of up-to-date improvements made by the progressive nations of the West, to call their attention to the deterioration of their handiwork caused by their stagnant conservatism, to scoop out of their minds all ideas of baneful inertia, in short to teach them by such object lessons to compare what they are with what other nations have become and what they are with what they would become if they yield themselves to the beneficial influences of a healthy progress. To prepare an Exhibition is an arduous task, and as this is our first venture the incompleteness of our undertaking and our shortcomings must be patent to you, but I do hope and trust you will generously overlook it. I will now request you, Honoured Sir, to declare this Exhibition open, and I solicit the favour of your kindly acceptance of this humble token of our gratitude.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie then addressed the assembly. The opening part of his speech has been published yesterday.

Continuing his address the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie said :—Without trained intelligence to spread teach, demonstrate and apply the results of scientific investigation we cannot hope to induce the cultivator to adopt improvements as they are discovered and introduced. At present the work of investigation is more or less in the hands of a few, too few as yet, European experts. But we require to train up Indians who shall be fitted in the first place to assist and superintend the operations directed by the highly skilled expert from Europe, to superintend experimental farms, to carry out demonstrations on demonstration farms and plots spread all over the country, to itinerate and lecture and to teach the meaning and application of the results obtained by experiment. But we look forward to far more than this. We desire to train Indians who shall themselves become experts in scientific experiment and research. We hope and wish to find our Indian Leather in agricultural chemistry, our Indian Mollison in practical agriculture, our Indian Lefroy in entomology, and we have confidence that these men will be found. The talented gentlemen whose services we hope to secure as Principal informed me that if he did not believe in the capacity of the Indian to effect valuable results in scientific research he would not have offered himself for the post. Only the other day I was informed that from our Veterinary College we turned out a certain number of men every year who promised to attain the highest skill in their profession according to the best European standards. But besides this as you are aware the Agricultural degree up to which the college works, ranks on a par with the arts degree as an avenue for general employment under Government. This measure has been taken because in the first place it is held that such a course of training furnishes a man with sound and liberal a mental equipment as any other, and in the next because it will leave the services with a class of men accustomed to apply their minds to agricultural questions, men who will think agriculturally as other men for instance think philosophically, or legally and who will thus serve to impress upon and diffuse among the people sound agricultural ideas, and the value of agricultural improvements. The next object of our agricultural administration is scientific experiment. For this purpose as you are aware we establish experimental farms in typical tracts with the object of ascertaining by trial the improvements which can be effected with due regard to the conditions of each tract. For instance in the experimental farm which is located in Surat we concentrate our attention principally upon cotton, as that is the crop in which this part of the country is principally interested. My friend Mr. Fletcher like his distinguished predecessor Mr. Mollison tells me that in skilled methods of cultivation we have little to teach. The cultivator of this part of India is already among the most skilful of the world. But we can, we hope, find him superior material on which to exercise his skill. Already Mr. Fletcher believes that he has bred a variety of cotton which in quality and yield together surpasses the best indigenous cotton of this tract by some 16 per cent. And the merit of this variety is that it has been bred here, in natural conditions, so that there is every hope that it will maintain its quality and productiveness when grown in the tract, and not deteriorate, as imported varieties so frequently do, owing to the difference of climate, soil, rainfall and other conditions of the region from which they are imported. Then in the third place we require demonstration of such results as we may obtain. In this purpose small farms or plots have to be started in various portions of the tract served by the experimental station so that the neighbouring cultivators may see the improved crop grown in their midst, and from which seed may be distributed with convenience in adjacent areas. Another form of demonstration is by means of lectures delivered to cultivators by itinerant lecturers such as our friend Mr. Kelkar of Poona and Bhimbhai of this farm. And lastly, another form of demonstration is in the Shows and the Exhibitions like the present, where people see the various indigenous products, implements, cattle, etc, by the side of those which have been improved; when the commercial men can come and form a judgment of the business value of the results attained, when cultivators can assemble to hear and see lectures and demonstrations, taking back the impressions they form to their villages for circulation and discussion among their brethren, and when all classes of the public can come and learn that agriculture is a science and an art in which there is room for unlimited improvement, development, increase of profit and insurance by prudential and scientific management against loss. And here I should like to say that I attach special value to the association of an agricultural with an industrial exhibition. The agriculturist cannot do without the trader or the trader without the agriculturist. The cotton cultivator must supply the manufacturer with his raw material, and the produce of food crops depends upon the exporter or the purveyor of the towns in order to find him a market for his surplus. On occasions like these the two can meet, compare notes, ascertain what each wants and has to give.

The extent to which manufacturer and cotton cultivator inter depend has been conspicuously demonstrated during the past year in the case of Sind Egyptian cotton. And here I should like to pay my tribute of appreciation to the enterprize of certain Ahmedabad firms who sent their agents to a trial for Sind Egyption at Mirpurkhas. I believe they are on the whole well satisfied. I am sure their action has stimulated the Sindhi Zemindars to persevere in the growth of this valuable cotton, notwithstanding the great discouragment due to the large injuries effected by the boll-worm pest. Above all I hope that the action taken by these firms will secure this valuable product for this country and will enable its mills to produce some of the finer and higher counts at a decided advantage compared with the mills of Great Britain and other parts of the world, and then stimulate the extension of the textile manufacturing industry in this country.

I must not close without reference to the subject of cattle. In this respect perhaps our Exhibition has not much to show. The spread of rinderpest through the district has made it impossible to bring together cattle in large numbers. But even our small show has had its value in demonstrating what improvement can be effected even within the limits of a fine local breed, by selection. There has been opportunity of seeing the Government farm animals which in general class and milking capacity beat the record of the neighbourhood. Now this record has been attained entirely by selection, and valuable lessons can be learnt on the spot of the results of seclection, by any cultivator or cattle farmer who chooses to take the trouble. The principles of selection, which in this case are extremely simple and easy to carry into practice can be explained and taught to anyone who would like to learn. I have alluded to rinderpest as the chief cause of the some what meagre exhibits of cattle. It is causing sad havoc. But out of the evil good will come if the people learn the value of inoculation. Mr. Hewlett, our most energetic Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, has succeeded in getting inoculated some 20,000 cattle already, in various parts of the country. It is not too sanguine to hope that if he can continue to work at this rate the demonstration of immunity from its fatal disease which is conferred by inoculation will be realized by the people at large. They have already ceased to be afraid of it and before long I trust they may become as they have in parts of Northern India, eager for it. And may we not hope for a still more beneficial result. If people can be induced to submit to inoculation the sacred cow, will they not be induced to submit their own persons to the same harmless operation in order to secure immunity against plague? I cannot believe that people will long continue suspicious of a prevention so sure in its operation and beneficial in its results, or that a man will see his wife or child fall a victim to this ghastly disease for want of a slight prick of the skin and the injection of a minute quantity of the saving fluid.

Perhaps I should not let slip this opportunity of speaking a word to you on one or two other topics. The first is the adulteration of cotton. Hitherto this mischievous process has, we are informed been confined to the mixing in the marketing, that is to say th

baling stages. There has been no mixing, at any rate in these parts, of seed by the cultivator. He sows generally pure the variety which he finds most profitable to him. But a new danger, I am, informed has arisen. Some acute cultivators have discovered that the inferior and coarser cotton thrive better than the fine native Surats, on certain inferior soils. They have grown such cottons on those soils, with satisfactory results. The inferior cottons have gone to the same gins as the superior. The probable consequence is that at the gins the seeds of the two kinds have become mixed. The result may be that mixed seed will be sown and the purity of your best cottons and their reputation for quality may be destroyed. I venture to utter a serious warning to all who are interested in cotton cultivation that you should guard against this danger.

I now turn to the Industrial side of the Exhibition. Of this I shall speak very briefly. To begin with I have not yet been able to see that part of the Exhibition, and in the second place I do not think it necessary to dwell at length on the subject of Industrial Development as it will be thoroughly ventilated at the approaching Conference.

I have already alluded to the great benefit which may be expected to result from the above association of agriculture and other commercial industries, and how clearly bound together these interests are. It is necessary to add that in every matter which will help and develop the Manufacturing and Trading Industries of India, the Government feels the deepest interest and concern. Owing happily to the enterprize, every day developing and increasing, of the manufacturing classes, it is unnecessary so far to have a Provincial Industrial Department and Director. Yet as there has been already established a central department of Commerce and Industry so I should not be surprised to see Provincial Departments and Directors before long.

As you are no doubt aware important steps have already been taken for the development of Technical Education for which purposes a grant of, I think, Rs 167,000 per annum has been made by the Government of India. Efforts are everywhere being made to give assistance to the handloom weaver, and I believe at the last show in Ahmedabad useful demonstrations were given of the improved looms invented by Mr. Churchill of the American Mission at Ahmednagar and others. Substantial financial assistance is being given to Mr. Churchill's enterprise.

It is much to be regretted that the Industrial position of this city of Surat should have fallen so low as it has. I could wish that it had, and I am unable quite to understand why it has not as many mills and as promising a textile Industry in proportion to its population as Ahmedabad. I trust that this Exhibition may prove a starting point of future developments, and that the weaving, wood-carving and hand-weaving industries may attain in time a flourishing condition.

The great requisite of indnstry is capital, and I am glad to note that capital, lately has been largely forthcoming for textile manufacture. With so many captains of industry ready to finance undertakings which promise a remunerative return direct financial encouragement from Government is little required at present, except for technical education. Mention has been made to me of a praiseworthy scheme for the aid of the handloom weavers of Surat who depend for their finance on money-lenders whose terms are onerous. The idea is, I believe, for a company to raise capital to advance to the weavers on moderate terms for purchase of material to market their produce at moderate commission,and the promotion of the undertaking is a near relative of that well known citizen of Bombay, Mr. Vrijbhukandass Atmaram. I wish the undertaking every success.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is now time for me to bring these remarks to a close. I can do so in no more fitting way than by cordially congratulating the Committee on the result of their exertions. They have had serious difficulties to overcome, particularly the calamity of plague, which at one time threatened to render impossible the holding of the Exhibition. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, they persevered with the admirable results which we are immediately to see. They have, I believe, accumulated a large guarantee fund, they have received so many applications for space that some difficulty may be experienced in complying with them and it will not be over-sanguine to hope that the financial results will be in every way favourable. I thank you for the patient hearing which you have given me and again for your most cordial reception and now proceed with your permission to declare open the Provincial Industrial and Commercial Exhibition of 1907. (Applause).

Mir Muzaffer Hussen Khan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

In seconding the vote Mr. Bomonji Edulji Mody, late deputy collector, said:

Hon'ble Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to second the vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie for having condescended to preside at this opening of our Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Government have always been solicitous for the welfare of the people of our country, whom the Divine Providence has placed under their care. They have been endeavouring by means of technical schools to encourage our Arts and Industries, and they have been paying special attention to means for the improvement of agriculture which is the principal source of the wealth of this country. India is now able, thanks to our British Government, to maintain nearly twice the number of people that existed a century ago.

This wise and beneficent policy of our Government is advanced and furthered by great and able Councillors like the Hon'ble Member who is presiding here, and is carried out by such sympathetic officers like our worthy Collector, whom we are sorry we are shortly to lose. The measures taken by Government for our benefit have been just now described in the most instructive address to which we have listened so attentively. When in charge of the Agricultural Department the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie made many improvements in its internal working. He had always been ready to assist any scheme or work that was likely to benefit the people. When he was deputed by the Bombay Government to assist the great Irrigation Commission by producing evidence before it regarding this Presidency, he thoroughly mastered all the details of every project that was to be discussed, and sometimes personally visited the localities. So highly was his assistance appreciated by the Commission that when a vacancy occurred on it they could not find a better man to fill it.

By taking the trouble of coming down to our City, he has given a great encouragement to our undertaking and has laid us under a heavy debt of obligation. Government have undertaken to carry out our Agricultural Exhibition and the credit for it is due chiefly to the Hon'ble Member. I am sure that you will carry with acclamations this vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

The vote was carried by acclamation and the assembly moved into the Exhibition enclosure to see the exhibits in their various stalls.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

His Excellency Councillor Arneldo de Novaes, Guedes Rebello, Governor-General of Portuguese India, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Poona mail train. As his Excellency's arrival was public, arrangements were made to give him a fitting reception on his alighting at the Victoria Terminus Station. A guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the Royal Scots with band and King's Colour under Captain E. F. Annand, who was with Lieutenant J. M. Scott and Lieutenant F. I. O. Brickmann, was drawn up at the northern end of the platform; while the Governor's Body-guard, under Captain H. T. Naylor, was stationed on the road outside. The arrangements were excellently carried out by the Police Superintendent, Mr. C. H. Langley, and Mr. Ryan, the Station Superintendent. Among those present at the Station to receive his Excellency were Vice-Admiral E. S. Poe, Naval Commander-in-Chief; Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay; Viscount of Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal; Mr. H. O. Quin, Secretary to Government Political Department; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collecter of Bombay; Major C. E. Baynes, D.A.A.G.; Major F. Lee, Military; Secretary to H E. the Governor of Bombay; Captain H. Meynell, A., D. C., Captain R. P. Stares, Brigade-Major Bombay Brigade; Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Dom Jose Sebastiao Pereira, Bishop of Damaun; Rev. Father C. Para, Vicar-General; Rev. Father Cardozo Menezes, Secretary to the Bishop of Damaun; Lieutenant C. Goolden, R.N., and Mr. A. Juvenal deSouza. The train conveying his Excellency entered the station at ten minutes past eleven and as he alighted from the carriage the band of the Royal Scots played the first bars of the Portuguese Anthem. The officials present having been introduced to his Excellency the latter in company with Brigadier-General Greenfield inspected the guard of honour. He then left in a state carriage for Government House, Malabar Hill, escorted by the Governor's body guard. His Excellency has been accompanied by Captain Sota Maior, A.-D.-C.; Captain Pena Vidalo, A.-D.-C.; Dr. R. Rodrigues; Dom. Lonis de Castro, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Louis Novaes, Private Secretary. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his Excellency's arrival.

General Booth, speaking of his recent visits to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, described his interview with the King of Denmark. "At parting we shook hands again and again, and his Majesty said, 'General Booth, we shall meet again, and wherever we do meet I shall be very happy to see you.' 'Yes, your Majesty,' I replied, 'we shall meet again—over the river, your Majesty. I trust we shall meet over the river.' He said, 'Yes, over the river.'"

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read, with pleasure and interest, the letter in your to-day's issue, signed "Sympathy." I thoroughly appreciate the remarks of your correspondent and fully enter into the spirit of the letter. How keen and widespread has been the feeling in favour of the proposal to have the vacant see of Bombay filled by a British Prelate may be seen from a brief summary of the movement in support of the question. No sooner had it become manifest that the wish to have an Englishman at the head of the Archdiocese was prevalent in every section of the Catholic Community, a Committee came into being and a Public General Meeting was duly advertized. That meeting had to be abandoned, however, out of deference to His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, but so strong was the desire that the memorial which was to have been submitted to the meeting previous to its circulation, had to be placed before the public in accordance with the general wish. The petition to the Holy See was quickly circulated and was forwarded with all possible despatch to His Holiness that it might reach its destination in time. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, the German Jesuits being practically Archbishop-makers the Rev Severino Noti, S.J. was preconized successor to the late most Rev. Dr. Theodore Dalhoff. But no sooner was there some glimpse of hope than more than one representation went forth to Rome, renewing the request and soliciting the reconsideration of the question. If this proves anything, it proves beyond a shadow of doubt that there is a strong feeling and a settled conviction that it is to the interest of the Catholic Community of Bombay that its next Archbishop of Bombay should be an Englishman. It will be remembered that when the question was discussed in the columns of your widely-circulated journal, the learned Editor of the "Examiner" the organ of the German Jesuits in India addressed you a letter attempting to minimize the importance of the points urged by your correspondents to establish the conclusion that the vacant see of Bombay should be filled by the appointment thereto of an Englishman. The learned Editor was replied to, but I submit that the enclosed letter which appeared in the *Tablet* of September 22, 1906, answers more fully and meets the objections satisfactorily. I shall, therefore, feel grateful to you, if you will kindly find space for it—Yours, etc.,

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Bombay, March 22.

A COMMENT.

"A Bombay Catholic," comments as follows upon the question in the *Tablet*, thus:

As your paper is widely circulated amongst English-speaking Catholics and also reaches the Eternal City, I forward to you cuttings of the correspondence which appeared in one of the leading dailies of this city with the fervent hope that you will be pleased to find space for it and support the prayer to the Holy Father for the appointment of an Englishman in place of the late Most Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay.

From the letter published over the signature of "A Loyal British Subject" (*vide Bombay Gazette*, July 4), it will be seen that the wish expressed for an English prelate is in perfect accord with the sentiments prevailing all over the world, and that the request of the Catholics of Bombay to the Holy Father seems to be consonant thereto.

The next letter (*Bombay Gazette*, July 5) is from the Rev. Father Hull, S. J., the learned Editor of *The Examiner*, an Englishman living amongst Germans and influenced by his surroundings. This letter has been partly answered by "A Loyal British Subject" (*vide* his letter, *Bombay Gazette* July 10), but there are other points which need to be touched upon. Both the late Dr. Meurin and Dr. Dalhoff were Germans, but it is difficult to enter into a discussion on delicate matters involving comparisons. Dr. Meurin's marvellous conversational powers, dialectical skill and versatile genius won him a distinguished place in Bombay, and he was loved and honoured as a unique personality. In spite of this, I doubt very much if he exercised that influence which an Englishman of his high standing and many-sided activities would have done. No doubt the English officials treat all dignitaries with courtesy and considerations. His Highness the Aga Khan receives the same attention as the foreign ecclesiastics. But an Englishman is an Englishman; he appeals to their national feelings and sentiments. To say, therefore, foreigners are as agreeable and influential as an Englishman is to make a large draft upon one's credulity. As in England so in India, the Englishman is the same. He looks upon India as the land of his exile, and his heart goes out to his fellow-exiles, the ties of race are drawn closer, the circle of friends and relatives is narrowed down. Englishmen form a society by themselves. The fact that whereas the late Dr. Porter was invited and received as a guest of the first gentleman of the Presidency—I mean his Excellency the Governor—no German prelate, however distinguished for learning, wisdom or philanthropy, has ever been so honoured, if it proves anything, proves that an Englishman is more esteemed, more honoured, and more trusted than a foreigner. He gains friends, widens his acquaintance and feels at home amongst his own. As regards his influence to secure benefits for Catholics, surely if an English prelate is on friendly terms with the Governor and the members of his Excellency's Council he can draw the more easily the attention of the authorities to oversights. He can put in the claims of worthy members of his flock to Government patronage. How the Catholic community has been lost sight of may be judged from the following few facts. In the Legislative Council no Indian Catholic has ever been nominated, although members of every other nationality have been so honoured from time to time. It cannot be said that there are no Catholics in the diocese or in the Bombay Presidency fit to be appointed as additional members of his Excellency's Council for making laws and regulations. I am sure had the Most Rev. Dr. Porter lived to this day he would have influenced his Excellency the Governor to take into consideration the claims of the community. In the Municipal Corporation of Bombay no Catholic is a Government nominee—a matter of surprise, seeing that members of other communities represent Government in the Council. If Catholics can be elected by ratepayers and the Justices of the Peace to represent their interests, it proves that they are able to discharge civic duties satisfactorily. That they have received no attention at the hands of Government leads one to suppose that they are looked upon as "aliens" because they are under the spiritual sway of non-English prelates. As regards the late Dr. Porter, it should be borne in mind, in the first instance, that his "regime" was a short one. Nevertheless, within that short period the Catholics individually were cognisant of the advantages obtained through him. The agitation is not based on pure sentiment. Catholics know what advantages are derivable from an Englishman being at the head of the diocese.

The late Dr. Porter came out to India at an advanced age; he had moreover, to put up in a dwelling which from a sanitary point of view, was regarded as highly undesirable being badly ventilated and situated in a narrow street with busy traffic. Things have changed since then; a palatial building, roomy and airy, has been erected as the Archbishop's residence. The future Archbishop is no longer to live in the stuffy atmosphere of Medows-street.

Much seems to have been said about acclimatisation and local experience. A few facts will prove that these considerations need not have much weight. Civilians and other English-men come fresh from England and have to serve in outlying districts. They have survived the test of climate and discharge their duties satisfactorily without having previously had local experience. The Anglican Bishop of Bombay comes out directly from England and discharges his duties satisfactorily. The Bishops of Damaun, Cochin, and Mylapur come out direct from Europe: they have done and are doing their duties creditably and satisfactorily though they have had no previous experience of India. The Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East has been directly nominated from Portugal and the administrative abilities displayed by him, despite want of previous Indian experience are a case in point.

Further cases can be cited to show that the Archbishop of Bombay need not have Indian experience. It is therefore, to be hoped that Englismen will not shrink from duty once imposed. They are not to be deterred by bug-bears such as Father Hull has raised. The same ability they have displayed as servants of the Crown of England will be displayed as administrators of Indian dioceses. It is a foregone conclusion that an Englishmen who is singularly gifted with administrative ability will not be found wanting as Archbishop of Bombay. Further the Archdiocese of Bombay has a Curia composed of men specially selected for their knowledge of local affairs. In addition to these counsellors, the Archbishop has the assistance of his Vicar-General. He is moreover guided and helped by his secretary and if he is a man of ability and tact, he is bound to be successful. The arguments advanced by Father Hull, therefore carry no weight. It must not be supposed that German Fathers here are acquainted with the vernaculars and dialects of the people. If they can reach the people through the medium of English surely an Englishmen can do so with much more success. The rest of the points are dealt with in the accompanying cuttings from *The Gazette*.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drod of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, end a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, March 18.

After all, as was fully expected, the claim of "Ranji" to the Gadi of Navanagar has been recognised by Government and he is placed upon the Gadi of Navanagar by Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, C. S. I., the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, with due honours and invested with the powers of a first class Chief. It was in 1879 that Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghi was adopted as heir to the Gadi by the late Jam Saheb Vibhaji, but in consequence of the birth of the late Jam Saheb his adoption was set aside in 1884. Ranjitsingji thus gets the Gadi after a period of 27 years. Most of these years he had passed in England where his high character, his courage and frank and manly behaviour secured him a number of friends; and he has had the good sense to move in the best of Society. This greatly helped forward his cause which was, however, kept up before Government from time to time by his brother Devisingji and General Sir Pratabsingji, the Maharaja of Idar, who took a very great interest in him. The late Maharaja of Patiala was also a great friend of his. Had time permitted a large number of Chiefs from Rajputana would have put in an appearance. H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar had, however, managed to arrive, notwithstanding very brief notice. Except the Chiefs of Morvie, Gondal, Dhrole and Limdi, all the first and second class Chiefs now on the Gadi were present at the installation. H. H. the Rao Saheb of Kutch had also arrived from Sirohi whither he had been on the occasion of the marriage of the heir-apparent, but hearing of the death of his step-mother he left immediately, not, however, without tendering his personal congratulations to the Jam Saheb and presenting him with the sword of honour which is generally presented to the Jams of Navanagar as their recognitions as such by the Raos of Kutch, the head of the Jadeja Clan of Rajputs.

Congratulatory gifts from a very large number of Chiefs were received from all parts of India, including one from H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Such a grand Installation Darbar has never been witnessed in Kathiawar before, and this testifies to the unbounded popularity of H. H. the Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghji. 2,000 congratulatory messages were received from all parts of the world, and the one that was most appreciate was from H. E. Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, which was read out at the Darbar.

The address of the Agent to the Governor was most liked and highly applauded by all those present, since the Agent, though a very shrewd diplomat, speaks out his mind freely when occasion demands, and the very sound and disinterested piece of advice that he has given the Jam Saheb will, it is to be hoped, never be lost upon him. Indeed, the Jam Saheb's reply runs equally re-assuring and it showed that he felt very thankful to the Agent for what he said.

An incident in connection with the Darbar is worth mentioning. The people of Navanagar were never happy during the period of British management. Nor were they so during the late *regime* and consequently wished to speak out their views rather freely in an address which they wished to present to the Jam Saheb. They feared that they would not be allowed to speak out, but felt considerably relieved when they found their grievances carefully listened to with a view to their being redressed.

Plague is prevalent in Navanagar at present and the Jam Saheb has expressed a wish to build huts outside the town.

Following the example of Jasvan, Government wish to keep all small Talukas intact and among the Kathis the rule of primogeniture will now hold good. Azao Laxman Vala of Thana Devli, a Katti Chief, is allowed to adopt an heir, and the *Kathiawar News* says he has already adopted Umra Vala, son of Kala Bhan of Luni, a Talukdar. The boy is studying in the Rajkumar College, and is about ten years old.

It is intended to place shortly the minor Chief of Palitana in the Rajkumar College.

Mr. Laud, the Rajkot State Manager, has availed himself of three months' leave. He is not likely to return, but will retire from service as his health has quite failed. The Agent will be pleased, I hope, to place a very strong man in charge of this State which requires close and careful attention.

It is now almost a year that the Agent has been in Kathiawar, and during this short time he has succeeded in enhancing the prestige of the Agency considerably. His relations with the Chiefs are most cordial, such as were scarcely before; and the secret of his success is that he does not stand so much upon dignity, as upon tact and powers of persuasion. He respects the rights of the Chiefs and wishes them to respect the rights of the Agency; and consequently they are all so much pleased with him. And although he is very strict he is much liked and respected, and all of them regard him as their true friend. I might also mention that since he has been Agent corruption and intrigue are considerably on the wane because those who deal in them have the sense to realize that nothing escapes his eagle eye and that he is a dangerous man to offend. When he arrived, the administration in certain States and Talukas was little short of scandalous, but matters have quite changed since. He stands no nonsense and nobody dare trifle with him.

It is understood that the 123rd Outram's Rifles stationed here will stay on for another year.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Delamain is proceeding this week on eight months' furlough to Europe. During his absence Major A. Dennys will be in Command of the Regiment.

MILLIONAIRES IN EMBRYO.

To America in Search of Wealth.

ENTERPRISE OF THREE ADVENTUROUS LADS.

Isaac Reuben (16) Soloman Joseph (15) and Norman Lafreneis (14), Jews and Eurasian, living at Mazagon, Bombay, were suddenly seized on Monday last with a desire to go to America and make their fortunes. It seems they had read and heard much about the multi-millionaires of America. The three lads planned that one of them should be a Carnegie, the other a Pierpont Morgan and the third a Rockefeller. They dreamed choktaws, tomahawks, squaws and scalps and they decided to become Buffalo Bills on their own initiature. These youngsters thought they could easily travel, if not over the whole, world. at least a part of it with very little money, as they heard of European globe trotters starting to go round the world without a penny in their pockets. So one of the three boys armed himself with his father's revolver, thinking it would come in handy in case they met wild animals on their way to America. Another lad, it is said, took some of his father's money, in fact all he could lay his hands on. The third possessed himself of a supply of biscuits, sweets, bread and eggs as he could find in hisfather's pantry, and he was placed in charge of the Commissariat Department of the expedition bound for America in search of wealth. These adventurous youngsters felt that India was too small a field in which to try their fortune.

Thus proudly equipped the excited youngsters left their homes secretly late on the evening of Monday last, and walked as for as Byculla with their luggage and kit on their backs, os full of dreams of wealth in the New World. Coming up to the Byculla Railway Station they purchased tickets for Karachi from whence they had determined to proceed to America. Thus, full of enthusiasm and hope, they left Bombay.

But these lads did not seem to have thought of the alarm of their parents and guardians, who on missing them suddenly from home without any reason, communicated with the police. For three days no one could imagine where the lads could have gone to. The secret leaked out eventually owing to one of they boys having expressed his desire to one of his friends, to proceed to Karachi to go to America.

On this information telegrams were forwarded to Karachi, and at last the youths were taken charge of by the police there whence they have been sent back to Bombay.

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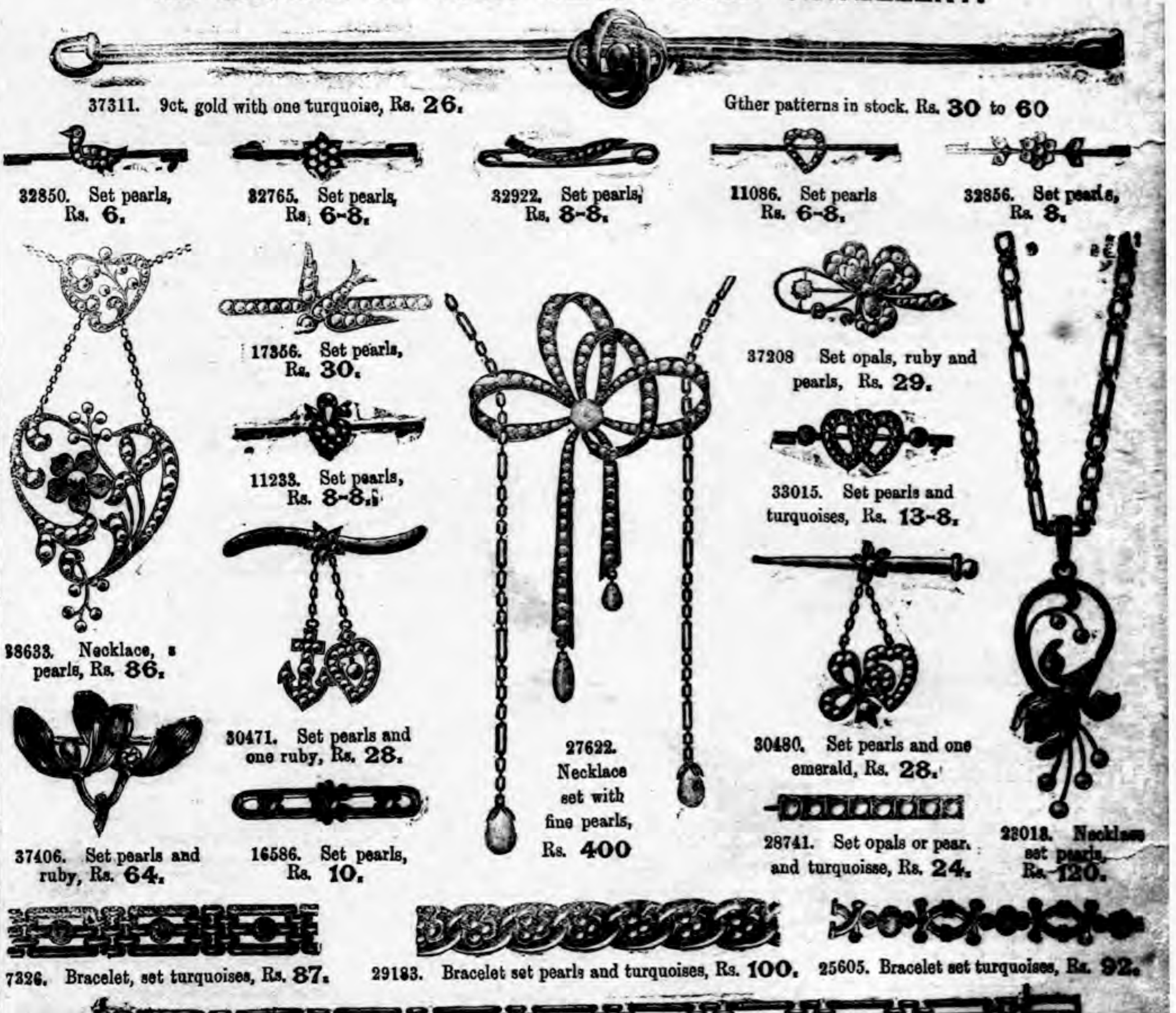

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23018. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
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MAGNESIA

HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, MARCH 8.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court and Personal.—The King left London on Monday for Biarritz, spent the night in Paris, and reached Biarritz on Tuesday. The King has promised signed photographs to the mayors of the capitals of the five Colonies taking part in the South African Exhibition.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will open the new Clydebank Dock on April 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain left London on Sunday for the Riviera.—Sir B. Boothby has been appointed Minister at Santiago.

An Explosion of Gas occurred on Tuesday night at a colliery near Llanelly, by which four men were entombed, and two others who went to their rescue lost their lives.

Ecclesiastical.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have issued their annual report.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales has held further sittings. On Friday a discussion between the chairman and Professor Jones led to the room's being cleared. Changes in the personnel of the Commission are foreshadowed.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a meeting of the Additional Curates Society last week, and Lord Milner at a meeting of the South African Church Railway Mission on Monday.—The National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches was opened at Leeds on Tuesday, and was continued on Wednesday, Professor Rendel Harris presiding.

Ireland.—Mr. Justice Kenny, at Leitrim Assizes on Monday, said that a certain district was in a very lawless state.—A Government inquiry into the sanitary condition of Belfast has been opened.—A meeting to defend the interests of Trinity College, Dublin, was held on Saturday at Caius College, Cambridge.

Law.—The Master of the Rolls has been appointed to be a Lord of Appeal, being succeeded by Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy.—Mr. Justice Kennedy has been appointed a Lord Justice, Mr. W. Pickford taking his place in the High Court.—A High Court judgment in favour of an Algiers club manager, who sued on a cheque given to repay a loan for gambling losses, has been reversed. The Court has also cancelled an award of £1,000 for libel.—Mr. P. Gilchrist, who, a year ago, was found to be insane has now been declared sane.—A cab-driver has obtained £500 from the owners of a motor omnibus for injuries caused by a collision.—The accused West Ham guardians and officials have been committed for trial.

London.—The County Council elections have given the Moderates a majority nearly as large as that of the Progressives three years ago.—Lord Rosebery protests against the erection of any more lunatic asylums at Epsom.

Natal.—The Navy Estimates show a reduction of 1,000 men and £1,427,000.—Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson has been made Admiral of the Fleet. Vice-Admirals the Prince of Wales and P. Aldrich become Admirals.—A Court-martial has severely reprimanded Captain Kingsmill and Lieutenant Noake for the stranding of the battleship Dominion.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on February 28 there was some discussion on the London traffic question. On March 5 Lords Avebury's Companies Bill was read a second time.—In the House of Commons on February 28 the Army debate was continued by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Keir Hardie. The Metropolitan Water Board's Bill was read a second time, by 219 to 44. On March 1 the Scottish Education (Provision of Meals) Bill was read a second time by 227 to 52 and referred to a Standing Committee. The Government measure embodying the non-contentious clauses of last year's Education Bill also obtained a second reading. On the 4th Mr. Haldane introduced his Bill to reorganize the Army. On the 5th Mr. Robertson made his naval statement, and Mr. Balfour joined in the debate. An English Sunday Closing Bill was talked out. On the 6th, Mr. Haldane obtained a supplementary vote for the Army, and a resolution was carried calling for a more vigorous application of the Railway Regulation (Hours of Lobour) Act.

Political.—Mr. J.M. Fuller, M.P., has been appointed Vice-Chamberlain in his Majesty's Household, and Mr. J. H. Whitley, M. P., a Junior Lord of the Treasury unpaid. Mr. Whitley has been re-elected unopposed at Halifax.—Mr. McKenna spoke at Marlow last week on his Religious Instruction Bill.—The Prime Minister on Tuesday received a deputation who urged the taking of a national anthropometric survey.—Sir H. Campbell Bannerman has an article in the *Nation* on the limitation of armaments which is unfavourably criticised in France.

The Birmingham Shorthorn Show was opened in Bingley-hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday. There were 775 entries, the largest number on record.

The Channel Tunnel Company had a meeting on Wednesday at Charing-cross.

The Hackney Horse Show was opened on Tuesday at the Agricultural-hall. The number of entries was the largest on record. Judging in the stallion classes was completed.

The Lord Mayor presided on Wednesday over a meeting of citizens and ratepayers at the Guildhall, at which a resolution of protest against the Charges Bill of the Metropolitan Water Board was carried.

Universities.—Lord Rosebery has accepted nomination to the Chancellorship of Oxford, and the Duke of Devonshire has been elected to that of Manchester University.

Wills.—The text of Lady Burdett-Coutt's will is published.—Mr. C. J. Oldham surgeon, has left large sums for education and to hospitals.

The Associated Chamber of Commerce have held their annual meeting in London, Sir W. Holland, M. P., presiding.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The mail syndicate, having failed in negotiations with the Federal Government, are trying to get a guarantee on their debentures from the States.

Canada.—The Government is bringing in a tentative Old-Age Pension Bill.—A postal conference with representatives of the United States is being held at Ottawa.

Newfoundland.—The Government proposes the adoption of a contract for a weekly transatlantic service of 17-knot steamers.

The Transvaal.—The Cabinet was sworn in on Monday as follows:—Premier and Minister of Agriculture, General Botha; Colonial Secretary, Mr. Smuts; Attorney-General and Minister of Mines, Mr. J. de Villiers; Treasurer, Mr. Hull; Minister of Lands and Native Affairs, Mr. Rissik; and Minister of Public Works, Mr. E. Solomon. Our Correspondent says that the Boer representatives are evidently determined not to begin by making enemies, and people are ready to give them a fair start.—Sir R. Solomon's assumption of office is probably only postponed.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress ended on Monday. The Ship Subsidy Bill was killed in the Senate.

California.—The State Legislature has passed a Bill, aimed at the Japanese, virtually preventing aliens from holding land.

The Standard Oil Trial began at Chicago on Monday.

FOREIGN.

Bulgaria.—A great outdoor meeting of the Opposition, at which more than 10,000 persons were present, was held on Sunday at Sofia, and passed resolutions denouncing the Government.

Egypt.—The National Assembly has carried resolutions demanding a Parliament, a municipality for Cairo, and the use of Arabic as the sole means of instruction in Government schools.

France.—The announced publication of Mgr. Montagnini's papers seem to have occasioned a panic in Vatican circles, and counter-revelations are threatened. The Pope, it is said, will refuse all Peter's Pence from France, wishing French Catholics to keep their resources for their own clergy.——The proposed abolition of capital punishment is encountering considerable resistance.—The Government is expected to propose a Bill for a tunnel under Mont Blanc.

Germany.—The debate on the estimates ended on Tuesday. The debate on supplementary estimates for South-West Africa began on Wednesday. A Socialist member referred to Pan-German intrigues against Great Britain, especially in connexion with South Africa.—The Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz intend to introduce constitutional government in their Grand Duchies.—Our Paris Correspondent hears that Germany is working to make the Baltic a "mare clausum" by the neutralization of the Danish straits.

Japan.—The prospect of an Anglo-Russian "entente" is heartily welcomed in Japan.—The new phase of the California question is deeply resented, but the Press remains calm.—Reuter states that the new Japanese loan of £23,000,000 will be issued in the course of a few days.

Russia.—The new Duma was opened on Tuesday. M. Golovin, Constitutional Democrat, was elected President by 356 votes to 102. The Socialist groups if they act unitedly, will be stronger than any other party. It is believed that the forces of reaction are only awaiting a pretext for dealing constitutional reform a crushing blow. A law is said to have been drafted restricting the suffrage, and reducing the Duma to a consultative assembly. However, M. Golovin has expressed himself hopefully. He was on Wednesday received very graciously by the Tsar.

OBITUARY.—Sir F. Plunkett; Lady Ripon; Sir August Manns; Colonel Sir Henry Hozier; Sir F. T. Barry; Sir F. Wigan; Sir C. B. Logan; Miss Rosina Brandram; Mr. Hodgson Pratt; Mr. D. Sullivan, M. P.; Dr. Allan Macfadyen; Sir R. G. Head; Herr Otto Hegner; Mr. Kala Churn Banerji; Mr. John Finnie; Mr. J. W. Barclay; Mr. C. Bertram.—*Times.*

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN [illegible] ACT. [illegible]NDMENT

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 4,—Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has made any report to the India Office upon the working of Clause 3 of the Indian Contract Act Amendment Act, whereby special reference was made in illustration (b) to the case of the Indian agriculturist; and whether, if the answer be in the negative, he will ask the said Government to call for reports from provincial administrations upon this subject.

Mr. Morley: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. I am afraid that formal reports of the nature suggested would involve a laborious examination of the decisions of courts of all grades, and as at present advised I doubt the necessity for calling for them from the local governments. But I will ask the Government of India to let me have any information on the subject which may be available.

INDIA AND THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether the Army Estimates, in so far as they effect the Indian taxpayer, are settled by the War Office without communication with the India Office.

Mr. Morley: The Army Estimates of the Home Government seldom affect the Indian taxpayer, and they are therefore ordinarily prepared without communication with the India Office. On exceptional occasions, when provision is made for a measure (such as an increase in the rate of pay of British soldiers) appreciably affecting the Indian taxpayer, the Secretary of State for India is consulted. No necessity for any such consideration has arisen in the present year.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Army Estimates, in so far as they relate to India make the usual provision for the protection of the Indian Empire, of its Anglo-Indian and British-Indian inhabitants, and of the British-Indian frontiers.

Mr. C. Hobhouse: The answer is in the affirmative.

LASCARS AS SEAMEN.

Mr. Kearley informed Mr. Ashley that he had no official information in regard to the statement that when the Austrian-Lloyd steamer *Imperatrice* was wrecked on the coast of Crete the Lascars who were members of the crew became panic-stricken and were with difficulty kept in order by their officers. It had not been found necessary to lay down regulations prescribing the proportion of Europeans to Lascars carried on British ships. Many instances were on record of conspicuous gallantry at sea on the part of Lascars the majority of whom were Brittish subjects.

Mr. Ashley: Is the hon. gentleman aware that Lascars are not able physically to stand against the rigors of the English climate?

Mr. Kearley: Some of these acts of heroism have been performed in cold climates.

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC INDIGOS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether tests recently made by experts at Cawnpore regarding the relative merits of natural and synthetic indigos, resulted in proving the superiority in all respects of the natural dye; and, if so, whether he will take steps to make generally known these results, in order to counteract reported results of laboratory tests to the contrary effect, widely published, to the detriment of an important British-Indian industry.

Mr. Morley: I have not heard that such tests have been made at Cawnpore. The Indian newspapers so far as we can ascertain, make no reference to the subject.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay Papers showing the progress of co-operative credit societies in India; and whether success has attended this new departure.

Mr. Morley: I have received from the Government of India a memorandum, based on the published reports of the provincial registrars showing the progress made and I shall be happy to lay it on the table if may hon. friend will move for it. The figures indicate satisfactory progress. The Government of India report that general interest in the movement has been displayed by all classes.

INSUFFICIENT PROVISION OF RAILWAY WAGGONS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the bumper crop of rice seeds and wheat the budget allotment of 382 lacs of rupees for railway waggons has been wholly expended, and will be followed, notwithstanding the reduction of the total provision for railways, by a larger estimate for the coming financial year; and whether two mills at Howrah have recently been closed owing to the want of sufficient waggons for coal traffic.

Mr. Morley: I am unable to state how much of the current year's allotment for provision of rolling-stock has so far been expended. The grant for 1907-1908 is, as stated in my replies to recent questions, larger than that for the current year, notwithstanding the reduction in the total provision for railways. I have seen a statement in the public press that two mills at Howrah have recently been closed owing to the want of sufficient waggons for coal traffic, but I have no other information on the subject.

GAOL TREATMENT OF THE EDITOR OF THE "PUNJABI."

Dr Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official reports showing that the proprietor and the editor of the "Punjabee" were handcuffed and chained, compelled to grind Indian corn, and otherwise maltreated in gaol; and whether he will give orders that no political prisoners shall receive such treatment in the future.

Mr. Morley: So far as I am at present aware, the proprietor and editor of the "Punjabi" were after conviction, treated in all respects as ordinary prisoners. I am making inquiry, and expect further information as to details.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Tuesday, March 5.—Mr. Ashley asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he will request the British Ambassador at Constantinople to obtain information as to whether the Baghdad Railway is being extended beyond Bulgurlu; and whether any kilometric guarantee for any further extension has been given to the promoters by the Turkish Government.

Sir E. Grey: It is not necessary to send special instructions on this subject. The interest attaching to it is fully recognised, and information, when available is, of course, furnished to his Majesty's Government. I think I may also add that it generally appears in the Press.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE PAY.

Sir Saymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet received a reply from the Government of India as to the desirability of allowing officers on combined leave in this country to draw their privilege-leave pay at the home Treasury; and, if so, what decision has been come to.

Mr. Morley: The Government of India have recommended that officers on combined leave under the civil leave rules shall have the option of drawing their privilege pay at the home Treasury. I have decided to adopt this recommendation.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Sir William Bull asked the Secretary of State for India: If the Government proposes that the status and treatment of his Majesty's Indian subjects in the Colonies shall receive due consideration at the approaching Imperial Conference.

Mr. Morley: The Conference is a conference with self-governing colonies. The principle on which the agenda were drawn up gives priority to subjects that a majority of the Governments taking part have intimated their desire to discuss. The subject to which the hon. member refers is not included; but should opportunity offer and time permit I would propose to invite the Conference to consider it.

THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF THE CALCUTTA MADRASAH.—

Dr. Hazel asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Dr. E. Denison Ross still holds the appointment of principal of the Calcutta Madrasah; if so, whether the services of a competent Oriental scholar have been secured to carry on the duties of that office during the absence of Dr. Ross in England on leave; and what are the educational qualifications of the gentleman selected and the reasons for his selection.

Mr. Morley: I understand that Dr. Denison Ross still holds the appointment of Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah. I do not know what arrangements the local government proposes to make in the event of his taking leave for filling his place temporarily.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

Thursday, March 7. Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the total number of officers appointed from England to the Public Works Department in India during each of the past ten years, and the number and percentage of Indians so appointed each year.

Mr. Morley: The information asked for is contained in the following tables:—

Total number of assistant engineers appointed from England to the Public Works Department in India during each of the last ten years, and the number and percentage of natives of India so appointed.

Year.	Total Number of Assistant Engineers appointed from England.	Number of Natives of India appointed from England.	Percentage of Natives of India.
1897	13	1	7·70
1898	12	—	—
1899	15	1	6·67
1900	13	1	7·70
1901	21	1	4·76
1902	25	2	8·00
1903	29	2	6·89
1904	31	2	6·45
1905	39	1	2·56
1906	61	4	6·55

It has been decided that Indians should be eligible for appointment from England subject to a maximum limit of ten per cent. I trust that the number of Indian qualified under the rules who will apply for appointments will be such as to permit this limit to be worked up to. The honourable gentleman is doubtless [illegible] that the ordinary means of access for Indians to the Indian Engineering Department is through the Indian Engineering College.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed to appoint any properly qualified Indian from England to the Public Works Department in India during the year 1907.

Mr. Morley: It was decided in 1905 that natives of India should be eligible for appointment from England, subject to a maximun limit of ten per cent.; this decision does not come into force till 1908; but one native of India, belonging properly to the batch of appointments of 1907, has been already appointed in advance, after a shortened period of training, in consequence of the closing of Coopers Hill College.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLAM.

Interview With the Sultan of Turkey.

To many Englishmen it is a source of deep regret that for a long time past England has not enjoyed that prestige and popularity in Turkey to which her past traditions and her material interests in the country fairly entitle her, and this for more than sentimental reasons.

The Sultan of Turkey is the spiritual chief of the entire Mahommedan world, of which many millions live under English rule. Turkey possesses a million soldiers, who are commonly reputed to be the bravest in the world. These, under certain eventualities, might become England's allies again, as they have been in the past. Moreover, motives of an economic nature point to our interest in standing well with Turkey and her Sovereign, since under his rule great progress has been made in opening up the wealth of the country. We are now only at the beginning of what is destined to be a far-reaching movement in exploiting the economic possibilities of Asia Minor.

Others are busy reaping where England has sown, and it is certainly to our detriment in more ways than one that this should be so. It is true that the dry statistics of England's commerce still top the list of Turkey's exports and imports, but a feeling prevails among the Turks that England is no longer as of yore Turkey's powerful and unselfish friend. As a distinguished Turkish dignitary said to me sadly ten years ago, "England was once to us a garden in which Englishmen were the comely flowers, but now a serpent has stolen upon the scene—the serpent of calumny."

OUR LOST INFLUENCE.

This, however, is not the place to dilate upon the causes of the unwelcome change in the relationship of the two countries, but rather to re-echo the desire existing in many places for a better understanding.

For a long time a better understanding was rendered impossible owing to causes and circumstances upon which it is now needless to dwell. Now, however, that England possesses a diplomatic representative at Constantinople who is liked and respected by the Turk who places the broader interests of his country above the prejudices of a passionate and ignorant section of his countrymen, and who can be firm when occasion arises without habitually flouting the ruler whom he desires to influence by friendly means, it is possible to hope for better things.

Nor can there be any doubt that the present moment is a signally propitious one for England to regain some of the influence wantonly lost in Turkey in the past.

Recent political events outside Turkey have made a deep impression upon the thoughtful Turk, notably the victory of Japan over Russia, and the German Emperor's visit to Tangier and its consequences at Algeciras. These events have had an enlightening, as well as a robering, disenchanting effect, the out come of which in many places has been the conviction that, after all, in the long run, Turkey has more to gain from friendship with England than with any other Power. Hence the desire to see a better feeling prevail between England and Turkey; all the more so since others who have stepped into England's place have of late shown signs of an endeavour to over-reach and to dominate, which is peculiarly galling to a proud race. The feeling is growing among the Turks that others are presuming too much on the suposed friendliness of the Sultan. An element of aggressive selfishness has been detected of late which repels and antagonises. Now is England's opportunity.

A POPULAR SULTAN.

The desire for a better understanding is heartily reciprocated in Turkey by many Englishmen living there. They deplore the attitude of moral superiority which in the past certain English officials, unable to appreciate the better qualities or the Turkish character have only too often allowed themselves to adopt in dealing with the Turkish Government. But, in order that these good wishes should bear fruit, it must be understood once and for all that our endeavours to improve our relations with Turkey are foredoomed to failure unless we are prepared to recognise that for all practical purposes the Sultan stands before the world to-day more than ever for Turkey.

To-day the Sultan is the undisputed master of the situation in the eyes of his subjects who have conferred upon him the title of Ghasi, the victorious—once held by brave Osman, of Plevna fame. Those who persist in ignoring and misrepresenting these facts are doing England and Turkey small service, while they are only delighting the hearts of England's commercial and political rivals the political side of this rivalry being as yet carefully kept out of sight.

It is untrue that the Sultan is unpopular in Turkey. The truth is that Abdul Ahmed is the most popular Sultan the Turks have had since Mahmud II. Even where the Turks themselves may not approve of certain things, they strongly resent European interference, which is usually brought about by mendacious representations filtered through the Turcophobe English Press. These facts have long been throughly well known and acted upon in every diplomatic chancery in Constantinople except our own.

Many years ago—as years count in the autumn of human life—the Sultan made me a tempting offer to enter his service. On my explaining to him why I was obliged to decline a brilliant position, his Majesty replied. "If you feel you cannot enter my service, I hope at least you will come back soon to Constantinople and visit me as a friend."

On several subsequent occasions business of one kind or another has brought me back to Constantinople, and never have I left the city without either receiving a kindly message from, or enjoying an hour's chat with the Sultan of Turkey. Indeed I may say that his Majesty's steadfast remembrance of what he was pleased to term a service I had once-rendered him put to shame the time-honoured proverb of the ingratitude of princes. Not dazzling wealth or even powerful position forms a passport to this monarch's regard but good will—proven services rendered to himself and his county. These before now have raised a humble porter to princely rank.

Being in Constantinople a few days ago, I caused my presence to be notified to his Majesty, and in consequence received an invitation to attend the ceremony of the Selamik on the following Friday, with an intimation that he wished me to remain at the Palace after the parade. He hoped to receive me, if possible, I was informed, in private audience. In due course I was ushered into the waiting room in the unpretentious one storied kiosk in which the Sultan receives his visitors quite alone, except for the presence of an interpreter, who is usually, but not always the Grand Master of Ceremonies and introducer of Ambassadors. I asked after his Majesty's health, for the Sultan looked well, and I ventured to hint as much.

Yes, he replied, he was glad to say that he felt exceedingly well, and except for a slight indisposition a few days ago he had never felt better.

KINDLY AND REFINED.

The Sultan is a man of medium height—though stateliness of bearing and the possession of power over life and death are apt to add some inches to a man's stature in the eyes of a beholder. There is, moreover, a distinct air of refinement, coupled with kindliness, in the expression of his features as he receives his visitors, standing clad in a Turkish general's uniform, half hidden by a grey military cloak. As he sits down, he motions has visitor to a seat opposite him. His hands are clasped on the hilt of his sword, and he wears noticed, one ring only, a beautiful ruby, cut "en sabachon." The diamond star of the Imtias Order is suspended from his collar.

Contrary to general belief, the Sultan's interests in the outside world are exceedingly keen and varied. Some years ago the Turkish Ambassador in London was obliged to ransack the art shops of the West End in search of an elaborate work on Australian birds which the Sultan desired; at another time it is some musical composition he is in want of. He takes particular interest regularly in perusing the English illustrated papers.

One of the Sultan's secretaries has the task allotted him of translating the English letter-press under the illustrations into Turkish, so that his Majesty may know what they are all about.

When conversing with politicians, the Sultan reverts to the struggles and rivalries of nations, Japan, Russia, and the United States, and their latest doings interest him keenly. The Jews are a race for whom the Sultan has always entertained a kindly feeling, and he believes they are yet destined to play a great part in the world. It goes without saying that he has an even greater faith regarding the future of his own countrymen, particularly if they remain true to the precepts of conduct inculcated by Mohammed in the Koran.

When speaking to a friend, a kindly interest in that friend's personal fortunes, be they never so humble, is sure to be among his Majesty's concerns.

"What have you been doing since I saw you last? How is the world using you? Well, I hope. Have you written anything recently? Be sure and send it to me, for I would like to read it,"—Sydney Whitman, in the *Daily Mail.*

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—The formal election of six deputies for the city of St. Petersburg took place to-day. The candidates named by the Constitutional Democrats—M. Hessen, M. Kutler, M. Struhve, M Feodoroff, and father Petroff—were duly returned by 151 out of 175 votes, the remainder being cast for the nominee of the workmen, to whom the Constitutional Democrats gave a seat.

St. Petersburg, March 3 (*Reuter*).—Fifteen hundred picked police from every quarter of the city surrounded the Polytechnic Institute at seven o'clock this morning and carried out a search of three blocks of the students' quarters, in the course of which twelve infernal machines and between a dozen and twenty pyroxiline hand-greandes were found, as well as ten repeating rifles and two pounds of dynamite. In the course of the search, which occupied until tow o'clock this afternoon fifteen persons not students of the institute were arrested among them being several women.

Reval, March 2.—Baron Budberg, formerly chief of the Estonian nobility and a member of the Council of the Empire, was set upon by six unknown men while driving with some servants from his seat at Wannamoit to an outlying property. Baron Budberg and one of the servants were killed and their pockets rifled. The cocahman was wounded.

Tifles, March 2.—The chief of the "gendarmerie" of the Transcaucasian Railway was shot dead in the street here to-day by an unknown man.

Sebastopol, March 2.—A young man who was arrested to-day at the railway station shot dead a gendarme and mortally wounded a guard. The prisoner was taken to the police station, where he produced a revolver and, after shooting a policeman dead, jumped out of the window. In the street he seriously wounded a guard, but was recaptured, and committed suicide by shooting himself three times with his revolver.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S BOOK.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—General Kuropatkin's book on the war evokes some interesting commentaries. The editor of the "Novoe Vremya" discloses the substance of his conversations with General Kuropatkin and Count Witte. The former is alleged to be not only convinced that the war if it had been continued would have ended successfully, but that sooner or later the conflict will be renewed. The latter refutes these views by reminding the editor of the "Novoe Vremya" that Russia is unable to defeat Japan without a fleet. The "Slovo" publishes the significant statement that Russia is unable to reinforce Vladivostock except by sea because she cannot transport additional men or munitions over the Manchurian railway. An official announcement is made showing that the Russian forces are rapidly evacuating Northern Manchuria. The newspapers draw attention to the rapid arrival of Chinese troops.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs on March 4:—A singular calm prevails on the eve of the opening of the Duma. The contrast with the corresponding period last year is complete. The political parties of all shades appear to be profoundly conscious of the gravity of the task before them. The Socialists and the Constitutional Democrats vie in counsels of prudence and moderation. To the uninitiated this may seem too remarkable a change for the Extreme Left to be more than superficial. The fact is that beneath surface treacherous currents are at play. Neither Press nor public ventures to say openly what is in everybody's mind—namely, that the forces of reaction are mobilised, and are only awaiting a pretext for dealing constitutional reform a crushing blow. Whispers of a plot to dissolve the second Duma and proclaim a military dictatorship have been current ever since the return of a majority of Opposition deputies became known. Men in the Guard regiments have been sedulously "coached." The inspired organs openly declare that the Czar's absence from the opening ceremonies has an ominous significance for the Duma. The Centre party of the Council of the Empire is discussing in secret conclave how to assure legislative work without the Duma. The Union of the Russian People has been officially amalgamated with the reactionary Nobles' Union.

The deputies of the second Duma are all more or less awake to the peril indicated by these sinister symptoms, and a realisation of their common danger compels that calm which is noticeable in St. Petersburg tod-ay.

The second Duma is younger, more demoratic, and less educated than the first. This difference is due almost entirely to the weakening of the Constitutional Democrats, who mostly belong to the nobility and are well educated. The Constitutional Democrats, however, remain pre-eminent among parties, not only for numerical strength, but birth and learning. To them must, therefore, fall a large share in the guidance of the second Duma. The Populist Socialists whose watch word is the welfare of the masses, but not at the price of the doctrinaire Socialism, have amalgamated with the Toil group, which has no defined political programme. The Socialists, Revolutionaries, who demand the expropriation of all lands without compensation, and the Social Democrats, whose creed is borrowed from Marx; have, it is understood, separately decided to support the Constitutional Democratic candidate for the Presidency of Duma, whose election to-morrow will follow M. Golubeff's inaugural speech.

OPENING OF THE DUMA.

The opening of the new Duma took place in St. Petersburg on March 5. The ceremony was of a very simple character. In the course of the preliminary proceedings, the Monarchist Deputies indulged in a demonstration of loyalty to the Emperor, while the Left and Centre remained silent. M. Golovin, Constitutional Democrat, of Moscow, was elected President, by 356 votes to 102. He made a brief speech, urging that all should unite for the realisation of reforms on a constitutional basis for the welfare of the country. The House adjourned till Friday. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" gives some details regarding M. Golovin's career. In Ministerial circles great satisfaction is expressed regarding the first day's proceedings of the Duma. The loyalist demonstrations are considered to provide a safe-guard against its despersal. The Opposition are animated by the one desire to save the Duma. The Socialist organs preach moderation. Notwithstanding these favourable auspices, no certain hope is felt of the Duma's longevity. In confirmation of yesterday's forebodings I may state that there is every reason to believe that a law is already drafted restricting the suffrage and reducing the Duma to a consultative assembly.

Sir Arthur Nicolson went to Gatchina yesterday and had an audience of the Empress Marie on the occasion of her Majesty's departure for England.

The same correspondent telegraphs (March 6):—The Duma creates a distinctly good impression. The whole of the Press, with the solitary exception of the *Russkoe Znamya*, refers with unqualified approval to the attitude of the Opposition. *Rossiya* says that "the first impression is favourable, even reassuring," and adds that "the Duma looks as if it had come to stay." The failure of the majority of the Opposition to rise when M. Golubeff opened the session in the Emperor's name is eagerly seized upon by the "Russkoe Znamya" as a pretext for the dispersal of the Duma. The *Rossiya* says that the incident is of no importance. The "Retch," however apparantly recognises that the Opposition missed an excellent opportunity of disarming the reactionaries. It explains that the Opposition meant no slight or disrespect, but simply declined to follw the lead of the Extreme Right. This is perfectly true, but it is none the less regrettable.

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Tokio, March 6 (*Times*).—The prospect of an Anglo-Russian *entente* is heartily welcomed in Japan. The newspapers declare that an agreement between England, France, Russia, and Japan would ensure the peace of East Asia for many years. There is, they say, no real obstacle to such an *entente*, which, if achieved, would render King Edward's reign one of the most illustrious in the history of the world.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The question whether a discussion of the restriction of armaments shall be placed on the agenda of The Hague Conference is still (March 3) undecided, and is the subject of confidential negotiations between the Powers which will be represented at The Hague. If this matter were brought before the Conference by England or another Power, Germany, it is semi-officially stated, would in no way offer any opposition, the official view being that it is exteremely desirable that it should be thoroughly discussed.

ST. PETERSBURG. March 3 "Reuter".—Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's article on disarmament has been telegraphed here. The "Bourse Gazette" alone publishes comments. It declares that Russia's interests demand a reduction or military expenditure, and that Russia is sufficiently assured by the French alliance and the impending English alliance but that German influences are contracting the dictates of reason.

VIENNA, March 3 (Morning Post).—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's article on the limitation of armaments has attracted much attention here. If the English Government insists on the discussion of the question the other states will be unable to oppose that course, though the discussion will probably be more platonic and theoretical than practical.

Professor de Martens, the Russian Envoy, who is now in Vienna, declared to a representative of the "Neue Freie Presse" that the English initiative must be welcomed as the first step. Though the limitation of armaments was not yet feasible, discussion of the question might be fruitful in preparing the ground for the future.

THE CLOSING OF THE BALTIC.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN DENMARK.

Paris, March 5 (Time).—I have received to-day from a trustworthy authority a broad certain information of a serious nature which may or may not have reached those whom it should chiefly concern. In any case it furnishes a powerful argument to such as would fain see the indisputable superiority of British naval power maintained beyond all misguided idealism of intellectual doctrinaries. So much has been going on at home and near home within the last year or two that some very striking and important factors have escaped public notice and it is one of these factors which I am now able to set briefly before your readers. It is the predominant position which Germany has—thanks in a great measure to the practical non-existance of Russia as a military Power—for a few years past taken up in Demark of which one of the consequences promises to be an attempt to close the Baltic Sea to foreign fleets. Towards that grave modification of the status 'quo' in Europe Germany is working at present tooth and nail under the very eyes of the other interested European States who seem helpless in presence of the vigorous efforts which are being made by that Power.

The former German Minister at Copenhagen, Herr von Schon, promoted last year as a reward for his services in Denmark to the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg worked indefatigably and successfully for five years to bring about a complete change of relations between the Danes and the Germans. The treaty concerning the option of nationality signed two months ago was manifest evidence that the policy of "rapprochement had been finally consummated. The two visits of the German Emperor to Copenhagen in 1903 and 1905, and that of King Frederick of Denmark to Berlin last December served to cement the Germano-Danish 'entente." The visit of the German squadron to Denmark in July 1905 had been too promptly followed by that of the British squadron in September of the same year to produce all the effect that had been expected of it but there is reason to believe that the despatch of British ships to the Baltic profoundly incensed the German Emperor who has ever since been steadily pursuing the end which he is now on the high road to attain—namely, that of making the Baltic a "mare clausum" by neutralising the straits.

If that were all, the British Fleet might some day scatter William II.'s ideal to the winds. But Germany has acquired a solid commercial footing in Denmark without attracting much notice abroad. According to the latest statistics, which appeared last year, German imports into Denmark amount to 220,000,000 kroner (12,222,222*l.*) out of a total of 600,000,000 kroner (33,333,333*l.*), British imports into Denmark, on the contrary, show a certain decrease. In connection with this commercial development, the country is overrun by representatives of German commercial firms. Some 1,200 German commercial houses are at present represented in Denmark, and only 100 British commercial firms. Germany thus obtains a real flood of information not only commercial, but also political.

Germany will soon have established her absolute prepondrance in the Baltic. The relations between William II and the King of thewSeden are of the most cordial charactor while Gemany shows here-selffavour able tajidea heutralisation of Norway. The Emperor has alwas been nery popular an Norwa particularly since he gave a considerablysome for the uictimsto foe fire at Aalsund. He is full of attention for new King For linstance, sent him theluniform of a GremanAdmira by one of his aides-de-camp, who went specially to Christiania for the purpose. Nor it can be denied that German commerce is making great efforts in Norway, which is also largely exploited by German commercial travellers. The light "contretemps" experienced by the Emperor through the occassion to the Throne of King Haakon, son-in-law of King Edward, is all but forgotten, and nothing is being neglected to make up for lost time, which is all the lese difficult as there is much sympathy for Germany in Norway. But there is the other idea which, although not at present on the "tapis," is sure to find favour in German political circles—namely, the neutralisation of the Danish straits whereby the Kaiser hopes to secure effective protection for the German coast and in particular, for the Port of Kiel.

It is said that William II. will visit Copenhagen again this summer in company of the Empress. Meanwhile, better means of preventing Denmark from becoming a satrapy of Germany might, perhaps, be found than to foster the notion among Englishmen that the international situation is such as to justify a limitation of armaments. Even had the Baltic Question not existed on the eve of the Peace Conference, there are other parts of the world, besides Eastern Europe, which deserve more attention on the part of the British people and its rulers than their manifold preoccupations at home seem to admit of.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. HYACINTH.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, under the command of Captain A. W. Heneage, M. V. O., R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Chatham which port she left on the 19th February and called at Gibraltar Malta, Port Said, Suez and Perim. The Hyacinth has come to take the place of H. M. S. Hermes as the flagship of the East India Squadron. The Hermes, leaves for the Cape to-morrow with H. E. Vice-Admiral E. S. Poe. The Command of the East India Station will then devolve on Commodore Sir Charles Warrender who is on board the Hyacinth. As the Hyacinth entered the port she fired a salute of 15 guns to the Admiral's flag, which compliment was returned by the Hermes, by firing 11 guns.

SAVING MADE PROFITABLE BY AN OPPORTUNITY.

Of Securing a Fortune from a Trifling Investment Without Risk.

It has been well said that the first use of wealth is to provide for the morrow. That is to say, that the guiding principle of all thinking men and women should be to take care not to spend all that they earn, and thus gain possession of a fund of Capital.

Of course we all of us want to save. Some of us may save in tens of rupees, others in hundreds. And the question most of us ask now-a-days is, "How shall we utilise these savings and how shall we best add to them?"

The difficulty of saving has for years been realised by many foreign Governments, that of France for instance. In that country the State has actively interested itself in the matter, and has taken steps to make the practice of saving popular, highly remunerative and most fascinating.

This it has done by encouraging the thrifty to invest in sound Government Securities generally called "Premium Bonds," that give them the opportunity of increasing their savings to an almost unlimited extent, and this without any risk or fear of loss whatever. That the Government has successes in its object is shown by the fact at the present time nearly £400,000,000 is invested in these securities in France alone, with the result that the nation is noted all over the world for the general prosperity existing among all classes.

But there is no reason whatever why readers of the (name of papers) in this country, should not also share in the splendid advantages. They can do this by investing their money in Government Stock, offering a steady three, four, five per cent. together with the possibility of immense cash premium allotments, ranging from £40,000, £24,000, £20,000, £10,000, £6,000, down to £40. In these allotments every holder of a Government Bond participates. That is to say by investing £5, in these Bonds to-day, you may find that next year, or the year after, or the year after that, the French Government has added £500 or perhaps £5,000 to your original savings.

You invest £20 in Premium Bonds. You then get 800 opportunities every year of earning cash premiums of £50,000, £24,000, £20,000 £12,000 £10,000 and other large sums. Think of it! Twice every day during the year you stand the chance of being awarded a fortune like this. It seems too wonderful to be true, but true it is, and true the prosperous and astute have long ago found it.

Then there are these further advantages:—

1. Your capital is as safe as if it was in the Bank of England yet you have the opportunity of earning 100, 1,000 per cent 10,000 per cent.

2. You incur no liability. The Bonds are fully paid up. No further call can be made on you on account of them.

3. You can sell out—should you wish to do—at the ordinary market price at any time.

4. Eventually your Bond will be redeemed by the French Government at par, probably with a big cash bonus added to it and therefore, your capital and your interest is guaranteed, and you may very possibly earn with it, without any trouble to yourself, a large and substantial fortune. It should be remembered that these Bonds have nothing to do with any kind of Lottery whatsoever. They are high-class, state-guarnteed, giltedged Government securities, and as an investment they have received the warmest approval of the highest financial authorities of Europe.

We strongly advise our readers to write the International Securities Syndicate Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria St., London, England, for this book "The Premium Bond," which will be sent free of all charge to every reader of the (name of paper) who applies for it. It will be found to give all the information required.

A feature of this form of investment is that any sum of money may be utilised in this way. You may invest in thousands, in tens, or in single sovereigns, and if you purchase your Bonds through this Syndicate you gain a further advantage. That is, that each security is insured against loss in a British Insurance Co., so that even in the practically impossible contingency of the Government issuing them going bankrupt, you will always be sure of your money.

WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

MR. S. EVANS presented a petition signed by over 21,000 women. The petitioners, fully recognising the enormous importance and value of women's work in our national life, especially in education, protested against Parliamentary suffrage being granted to women, believing that would destroy rather than add to their real influence in their own sphere of work in the world.

Mr. Whitehead presented a petition signed by 80 ladies in his own constituency (Essex, J. K.) in support of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill.

Mr. Dickinson also presented a petition from the Women's Liberal Association Westminster, asking for Parliamentary franchise to be extended to women.

Mr. Dickinson, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said he did so because he felt profoundly convinced that it would add to the social advantage of this kingdom, and would also advance civilisation throughout the world. As to the recent disturbances outside the House of Commons by ladies who were in favour of the Bill, he thought they had done very great damage to the cause; but even as it was still necessary that the House should give this great question a fair and unprejudiced consideration, bearing in mind that whatever had been done by a certain section of ladies they ought not to allow this to overshadow the patient and persevering work done by a large number of high-minded and intellectual women in advancing a cause which they certainly believed to be of great importance to their sex and of great importance to humanity (cheers). The cause which they advocated was not merely that of Women's Suffrage: it was really the cause of Democracy; and it had been put forward on the broad principle that every citizen should have the right to vote for those who made the laws that he or she might have to obey. He pointed out the principle of Women's Suffrage had been adopted with success in the colonies and in other countries, and the principle had already been accepted by the thinking people in this and other countries (cries of "No, no," and cheers). The Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, and over 400 members of Parliament had expressed their adherence to Women's Suffrage. The House of Commons had in its corporate capacity accepted the principle on three separate occasions by large majorities. He denied that it would injuriously revolutionise the social relationships of the sexes; and he urged that neither sex nor marriage should disqualify women from having votes. The Bill, if passed, could not come into operation until 1909, and certainly before the present Parliament ended there would have to be some measure dealing generally with the franchise, and removing anomalies and injustices which existed. If the House would only lay down the principle that woman was not to be excluded from the franchise there would be plenty of opportunity before they went to the country of settling the methods. It was difficult to say what the real effect of the Bill as drafted would be (ironical cheers), but he was convinced by far the greater proportion of women enfranchised would be those at present on the list of county and borough electors. He hoped the party to which he belonged would not refuse to women what would stand out in history as an elementary right of both sexes.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who explained that he spoke early because he had to leave the House, said he would state at once the attitude of the Government. This was one of the not infrequent occasions when it was the duty and necessity of a Government to leave the decision of the question before the House to the House itself. On this subject, there was difference of opinion on almost every bench in the House. He personally was in favour of the general principle of the inclusion of women in the franchise. He held that view not solely on the ground of an abstract right or principle. Woman paid taxes and obeyed laws which she had no part in making. She had to act upon arrangements which affected her personal liberty in a thousand ways. The case had been very much intensified of late years in the large increase in the number of women engaged in wage-earning. The time had long passed when it was sufficient to urge that a woman by her nature and position in society was sheltered in some mysterious way from the rough and tumble of life, and was unequal to taking any part or exercising any share in public affairs. We had given up the idea, or we ought to have given it up, that a woman, if he might use the phrase, was an Uitlander by predestination. The side from which he approached this question was not that of abstract right but from the side of expediency. Was it good for the State that women should be excluded from the franchise? Was it for the public advantage? He referred to the large number of questions on which the views of women were so valuable, if not more valuable, than those of men, such as education, municipal health depots, infant mortality, the care of pauper children, the question of temperance, and other cognate matters which had been so much debated before Parliament. He was not, however, warmly enamoured of this particular Bill (cheer and counter-cheers), and the hon. member who moved it had not convinced him (the Premier) that it met his view of the case. The measure would enfranchise a small minority of well-to-do single women; it would not touch to any degree the mass of working women in the country. The Bill, however, was right so far as it went; and he would vote for it as a declaration of opinion that the exclusion of women from the franchise was neither expedient justifiable, nor politically right (cheers).

Mr. Whitehead moved the rejection of the Bill, declaring that there was no public demand for it. With regard to what he called the "physical force group" who went on their merry pilgrimage to Holloway (laughter), he declared that their action was a big game of bluff, and nothing more. For the Press it provided most excellent "copy." These ladies were able to secure a gratuitous advertisement for their case; but he contended that their agitation was conclusive evidence that there was no substantial or deep-seated demand behind for the Bill. The measure if carried, would bring about far-reaching and momentous consequences; it would introduce into our Constitution an entirely new basis—a change as great as any of those brought about by the great Reform Bills. An organic change such as this was not one that ought to be undertaken at the instance of a private member; it was a matter for which the Government alone must accept responsibility. A Bill such as this would inevitably stand in the way of the great scheme of social reform on which the supporters of the Government had set their hearts. If this Bill was rejected by the House of Lords, it would be an object lesson to the people of the power and duty of the other House. If it was accepted, it would mean an immediate appeal to the country.

Mr. Bertram seconded the rejection of the bill. He denied that the very shrill and noisy agitation which had been going on during the past six or seven months represented the wishes and desires of the general body of women in the country. He did not believe that the bulk of the women in this country desired the franchise. (Hear, hear.) The ultimate issue of Parliamentary government in this country must undoubtedly be the establishment of the franchise upon what was called manhood suffrage. What would happen under this bill? What was bound to arise from it? Were they going to get the representation of interests or aims or objects which were incapable of representation under the present system? Did they [illegible] for a moment? Certainly not. They would be adding to the electorate, a block of new voters—uninterested opinion—but they would not get a single new interest or a single new class represented in the House. Hear, hear.)

Sir Frank Powell opposed the bill, and said that no European State had conceded the principle of women suffrage. Universal suffrage, which was the ultimate end, would give women who were the more numerous element of the community, an ascendency in the affairs of the State. It was inevitable that if women were given the franchise they would eventually secure seats in this House. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Mr. Philip Snowden supported the bill. He regretted very much that the Prime Minister should have lent the weight of his authority to the statement that this bill would not touch the working women, and would not give them the franchise. That was far from being the fact. This bill, if passed into law, would enfranchise about one million and a quarter women, and that million and a quarter would include a great number who were not property-owning women. The number of property-owning women who would be enfranchised would be only about one-fifth of the whole. To the statement that there was no desire for the franchise, he answered that the agitation for it was one of the most vigorous that had occurred for many years. Suppose it was true that women did not want the vote, he submitted that that was the very best reason it should be given to them. (Laughter.) To maintain that because women had not in a great majority demanded the franchise that should therefore not get it was a negation of all legislation. How many of the measures mentioned in the King's Speech had been demanded by the people? (Opposition cheers.) Progress had been made by that of an intelligent minority—(Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter)—dragging after them an ignorant majority. (Renewed laughter.) There were slaves who fought during the American war against their own independence. (Cheers.) It was a priceless privilege to him to be allowed to take a small part in forwarding this cause. He believed the passing of this bill into law would be more fruitful of good than any other Act which this legislature could pass into law.

Dr. J. Massie said that in the election addresses of 670 members of the House of Commons only 48 contained the slightest reference to women's suffrage. (Hear, hear.) There were thirteen others, it was true, that contained reference to adult suffrage. Of the addresses of the members of the Government only one referred to women's suffrage. It might, therefore, be taken as true that the question was not a live one at the General Election.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ARTISTIC UMBRELLA HANDLES.

Umbrella handles have become more and more artistic during the last few years—more varied in shape, styles, and designs. In fact, there is no limitation to the styles in which they are manufactured to suit the vagaries of taste, and the grotesque as well as the artistic are equally welcomed. In designing a head for an umbrella, or, in fact, for any other work of a similar kind, a rough model of the intended design should be made first of all. The most useful material to use for this purpose is plasticine, but it should always be remembered when the design is being ultimately finished that the wood in which it is carved has a grain, and therefore requires skilful manipulation. Carving an umbrella handle differs from other kinds of wood-carving, for no sharp corners nor anything likely to tear or damage the gloves must be left in the work but all corners and angles must be carefully rounded off without taking away from the effect of the design. In executing a wooden portrait for an umbrella handle it is better to use a white wood for this purpose in order to obtain a more faithful representation of the model as this is difficult to obtain where a wood has much grain in it unless it is polished afterwards. In finishing all kinds of work of this description a chisel and gorge should be used as they are easy to manipulate.

WAX MODELLING.

Wax modelling, though an ancient art, has undergone great developments in modern times and being greatly revived. One effectual means of preserving specimens of art executed in wax is to glaze them instead of placing them in front of a fire, for by this method they become indestructible. Those who prefer the wax model to be coloured can have it in this way for the methods adopted in the present day have been so far perfected that the effects obtained are life-like. Another advantage is that wax modelling can be done at a nominal cost, and the original can be cut into as many replicas as may be required. The wax model can also be finished off in such a way as to represent either marble, bronze, china, or ivory. Nature provides the articles in wax in the best modelling tools, for the figures answer the purpose best of all, except for the very fine and dainty specimens of art. Michael Angelo Bucuarrot used the simplest of materials for the finest works of art in wax.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, March, 8.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt D H Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, M V O, is seconded for service on the St ff; Lieut R F Dalrymple to be captain, vice H Wake, D S O, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Lieut R F Morgan, from the Pembroke Royal Garrison Art Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F Llewellyn, resigned.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Second Lieut H W D McCarthy-O'Leary to be lieutenant, vice S H Thomas, resigned. The undermentioned to be second lieutenants:—Lieut W F Blacker, from 5th batt the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own in succession to Lieut F W E Johnson, seconded; Second Lieut H F Stokes, from the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Garrison Art Militia, in succession to Lieut W G [illegible], promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants:—Capt G G F F Greville from 6th batt the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own to complete establishment; Second Lieut C H Hamilton, from 4th batt, vice W H Lee, resigned.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut C M Landey to be lieutenant, vice W R F Henry, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut A J D Preston, from 3rd batt the Durham Light Inf, to be second lieutenant, to complete establishment.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Supernumerary Lieut-Col R E Hill to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col F W B Koe, who has been granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, with precedence next below [illegible]; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W H Gawthorne [illegible] on retired pay.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut M G Dill, M B, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

COMMAND AND STAFF.

Major Gen H N Bunbury, C B, from a brigadier general, to be a major-general in charge of administration, vice Col the Hon A E Henniker-Major, C B, whose tenure of the appointment of brigadier general in charge of administration has expired; Capt A H W Grubb, D S O, R E, to be a Staff captain at Headquarters, vice Major E D Swinton, D S O, R E, appointed a chief instructor at the Royal Military Academy; Lieut O H North the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be an assistant superintendent of gymnasia.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Major N G Barron R A, to be an instructor in gunnery, first class vice Major A J Pelle R A whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Capt R Karslake, D S O R A to be an officer of a company of Gentlemen Cadets vice Capt C Bonham Carter, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, who has resigned that appointment.

INSPECTION AND EXPERIMENTAL STAFF.

Capt E J M Harvey the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be an assistant inspector, R B Crofton, R A, who has vacated that appointment.

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

Second Lieut T R Reardon, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces University candidate, to be second lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army, with precedence next below J G Beattie. Dated Jan 24, 1906, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to March 2, 1907.

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—O G Melvill, the Manchester Regt; J A Woggridge, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt; G C Mansel, D S O the Durham Light Inf.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen, Sir G T Pretyman, K C M G C B is placed on retired pay; Col H M Carter, C B an assistant director at Headquarters, is placed on retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

M L Peirs, Esq, late captain the Cameronians Scottish Rifles to be captain; A S Paterson, gentleman, late lieutenant, Army Service Corps, to be lieutenant.

THE ARMY MOTOR RESERVE.

R L Bury, gentleman, to be lieutenant; R D Kitson, gentleman, to be second lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 8.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut, W R Read, from Hampshire Carabiniers Imperial Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant on probation, to complete establishment.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Capt C A L French resigns his commission.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt G T R Cook is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry; Supernumerary Capt F Nest to be captain, vice G T R Cook.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Major O H Stuart retires on retired pay.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Second Lieut H T Gwatkin, from Half-pay List, to be second lieutenant, to complete establishment, with precedence next below J H Norton.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Second Lieut C E Palmer resigns his commission.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Gentleman Cadet L H Cripps, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice W A & de Gale, seconded.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt. R Vincent is seconded while a student at the Staff College. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—B Vincent, vice G W Blathwayt, appointed adjutant; K J Kincaid-Smith, D S O vice R Vincent, instead of as notified in the Gazette of Feb 15, 1907; L M Dyson, vice C R Evans, seconded; H Fawcus, vice R L Ellington, seconded. Lieut C E Vivian resigns his commission; Lieut H G Young to be adjutant, vice Capt. L M Dyson, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt P L Spicer is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer artillery; Supernumerary Capt A M Colville to be captain, vice J Y H Rideout, appointed an instructor in Gunnery second class.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Second Lieut J V R Jackson to be lieutenant, vice F S Harland, promoted.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut A Boxwell to be captain, vice F C P W Freeman, appointed adjutant 6th batt.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Capt E C Jennings retires on retired pay, to serve in the Militia under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Lieut G C Bagshawe resigns his commission.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Second Lieut E R Kearsley to be lieutenant, vice C H Dale, resigned; Lieut M L Lloyd-Mostyn, from 3rd batt the Royal Sussex Regt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut C H Dale, resigned.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut J Halfpenny is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The East Surrey Regt—Lieut P M Whale is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Welsh Regt—Second Lieut A D Vaughan resigns his commission.

The Essex Regt—Qrmr and Honorary Capt M Mead is placed on retired pay; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut F Dennes, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Capt M Mead.

The Manchester Regt—Major C L E [illegible], D S O retires on retired pay.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Second Lieut A C E Boyle to be lieutenant, vice F Llewellyn, resigned.

The Durham Light Inf—Capt A C Tucker retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt W H Dent to be captain, vice A C Tucker; Second Lieut H Boxer, from the Manchester Regt, to be lieutenant, vice C S Shirreff, resigned.

The Highland Light Inf—Capt A N B Browne is seconded for service as an adjutant of volunteers; Capt E R Hill to be major, vice H C Fergusson, retired.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut F R F Sworder is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut F A Stokes resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians Capt J G Colquhoun retires on retired pay.

The West India Regt—Lieut E H D Henderson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Second Lieut G G Smyth to be lieutenant, vice F Latham, transferred to the Leicestershire Regt.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels retire on retired pay:—E O Wight, R E Molesworth, Major L B A Bahlim retires on retired pay. The undermentioned lieutenants are confirmed in that rank:—C G Browne, G De la Cour, V G Johnson, J W L Scott, G A Stevenson, M B W H Forsyth, M B A C Amy, M B A H Heslop, M B W Mitchell, M B [illegible], D J Corbett, M B M J Leckie, M B D Coldell, [illegible] W W Boyce, G O F Cooke, D Oeans, [illegible] Bracken, F L Bradish, J A Bennett, M B W J E Bell, [illegible] Rowle H L Howell, W F M Loughnan, T W Browne, W I Thompson, M B C Kelly, M B D T McCarthy, M B B C Phelan, M B J J O'Keeffe, M B & G Galgey, B J Cavanagh.

THE SHORTAGE OF WAGONS.—With reference to the shortage of wagons which has been attracting so much attention of late a small instance of the difficulty experienced may be mentioned which has just come under our notice. A parcel of hides was sent on the 6th March to the station at Kasuri Mondi for despatch to Karachi. Application for a wagon was made on the 5th. Since then repeated daily applications have been made but as yet no wagon has been supplied. The railway officials say booking is stopped owing to want of wagons and the hides still lie on the station platform.—*Sind Gazette.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

A very successful meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday night in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter presiding. There was a large attendance of the members and of the ladies and gentlemen interested in this institution which has for its object the advancement of the young men and women of India. The reports read by the Secretary showeld a marked progress in every department of the Association, the Spiritual, Intellectual and Physical.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The formal opening of the New Building which took place on the 25th September was performed by His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, who after inspecting the Building said he could not conceive any other place more conducive to the comfort of those who were lucky enough to be residents. The situation was second to none in Bombay. And the special feature which struck him was the distinctly homely feeling of every room he saw. They reminded him more of his college in Oxford than anything he had seen since his advent to Bombay.

He was confident that that feature must have a very strong influence on the lives of those who lived in the Chambers.

The feature by which the Association's new abode is chiefly distinguished from the old is the Chambers. These have fulfilled their mission of providing "a home" from home in a very gratifing manner. The first rooms were occupied at the beginning of April, before the the plaster was dry or the water laid on, and the finishing touches were hardly put on the building before every room was occupied. The year closed with 50 men in residence and a list of applicants for the earliest vacancies, The social tone and moral atmesphere of the home have been all that could be desired, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that while the boarding fees have been arranged on a scale that brings good accommodation and congenial company in reach of some who would otherwise have had great difficulty in finding them, finding them, financially the venture has been sufficiently successful to enable the General Fund to make a contribution of Rs. 2,500 to the Building Fund. The General Committee would here put on record their appreciation of the services of Mrs. Whitehead, who has fulfilled the responsible duties of Lady Superintendent since the opening of the Chambers.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership in the Central Building is 440—131 Active and 309 Associate—as compared with 373 a year ago, and 273 two years ago.

PRAYER MEETING.

There has been a marked difference in the Prayer-life of the Association during the year. The news of revival in Wales and elsewhere, and especially in India produced a heartfelt longing on the part of Association workers for similar results in Bombay.

The Sunday Morning Bible Class continues to be an institution, and the interest in it has been steadily maintained. Mr. W. R. Stevenson acted as Secretary with great acceptance during the first part of the year and Mr. W. K. Robirson afterwards. Four Bible Circles were carried on outside of the Association Building during certain periods of the year. A Chambers Bible Class meets weekly. Young Men's Meetings have been carried on throughout the year on alternate Thursdays. Gospel addresses, character-skatches, straight talks, and addresses by young men to young men were given. The meetings conducted entirely by young men have been very succesful.

Towards the close of the year a Personal Workers' Class, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Clark, was commenced for the special purpose of training young men to become active in Christ's service. A pleasant Sunday night has been spent weekly by those who assemble in the Lounge Room after dinner. The "Sunday-night at Home" has almost been made a reality for many who live in a foreign city,

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

The first regular meeting in the New Y. M. C. A. Hall, was held on the 5th of April, when the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M. A., commenced a series of five temperance lectures, illustrated by lime-light views, dealing principally with the effects of alcohol on the human system. Large numbers came to these lectures, the average attendence being one hundred and thirty-five; and Mr. Bowman made a powerful appeal on each occasion for total abstinence. Evidence of the lasting effect of these appeals has come to hand many times since.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Literary Society 17 lectures were arranged for the season March 1906 to March 1907.

Twenty-three other meetings of a literary character were held during the year, including two inter-debates with the Wesleyan Church Guild. The Library books were reclassified and renumbered during the latter part of the year. About to hundred volums have been rebound and some new books added. There is now at the disposal of members 1,332 volumes in good condition and properly classified. The Committee owe a deep debt of grantitude to Mr. H. B. Grundy for the many hours which he has spent at this work. The Reading Room has been well supplied with the best weekly and monthly papers and magazines.

The educational work reported last year was a new feature of the Association's activities. The classes were with difficulty organized, and with still greater difficulty maintained. They were kept in existence for three months only of the year under review. There has been no desire on the part of members to have them re-commenced. The Hindustani class alone continues; it meets three times weekly.

A movement was set on foot in September to from a Glee Club, which has since come into being. This also was due to Mr. Chambers initiative, and has met a happier fate, being still flourishing under the leadership of Mr. Frank Clark. Mr. Chambers was unable to keep up his connection with it, and the General Committee, while expressing their regret at the loss of his services, would also thank Mr. Chambers for his exertions on behalf of the social side of the Association's work.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Committee reports with much satisfaction that the receipts during the year were Rs. 1,549-13-4 againsi an expenditure of Rs. 1,620-0-10; in other words that the Athletic Club was run at practically no loss to the Association. And when it is taken into account that Annual Sports, Football, Cricket, and Tennis were run successfully, and that during the latter part of the year the membership was small owing to there being only one Tenns Court this was by no means a small achievement. They desire to place on record their appreciation of the kind services of Mr. H. G. Pooler as Secretary during the greater part of the year, and their regret at his departure from Bombay.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

The second Annual Sports meeting took place on the 16th and 17th of March. There were twelve events each day and nearly 150 entries. The members races perhaps on the whole were hardly as well contested as last year, but the open races provided excellent sports. Not the least interesting were the several items for the juniors. In these the interest was sustained right to the finish and the results give us cause to believe that the sports will be as contested a few years hence as now, when the present stalwarts will have given place to the boys now firuring in the junior competitions, At the close of the second days sports valvable prizes were presented by Mrs. Procter to the winners. Mr. Procter's Silver Challenge Cup and Mr, Pyrke's Silver Challenge Cup were won by H. Coulson; and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Silver Challenge Bowl, open to all comers, was carried off by Mr. Fido. The Committee beg to return hearty thanks to Mr. J. B. Cullen who so ably organized the Sports, and to the many public donors of prizes.

TENNIS

The usual Tennis Tournaments were held in March, when Mr. W. B. George carried of the singles for the third time in succession, and Messrs. G. Tweddle and N. George the Doubles. The Silver Challenge Cup went to Mr. W. N. George. Thanks are due to Mr. N. George for acting as Tournament Secretary.

When Tennis was resumed after the monson play was much restricted owing to there being only one Court. Towards the close of the year, Government very kindly leased to the Association a plot of land near the Wodehonse Bridge on which three excellent Tennis Courts and a Badminton Court have been prepared; these in addition to the one at the rear of the Building should prove adequate to the Association's requirements.

All the Courts were made under the supervision of Mr. A. E. Thomas, who effected a large saving on estimates. The Association is deeply indebted to him for this and for his kind services as Tennis Secretary.

FOOTBALL,

A strong "Association" team was formed as in the previous year with Mr. H. G. Pooler as Captain. It gave an excellent account of itself in the various League matches coming second in the finals, but owing to a match not being played through the death of Mr. Samways, one of the eleven, whose loss is deeply mourned, the team wasnot awarded second place, and consequently did not receive the silver medals which were their due.

A Rugby team was formed for the first time, and entered for the Tournament. It was a bold venture, and no one was surprised when they came to grief early. It made clear however that there was good material to hand which might be successfully manipulated in the future.

CRICKET.

The Cricket players were not so numerous as in the previous year. Only one team entered into the fixtures for the season, Eighteen matches were played against outside teams. Mr. R. G. Monteath, President of the Athletic Club, very kindly presented two bats for the best bowling and batting averages. These were won by Mr. F. H. Vining and Mr. W. B. George respectively The best thanks of the Committee are due to Messrs. Norman George and R. Atkinson for their kind offices as Secretaries. The playing on the Y.M.C.A. pitch during the season was very unsatisfactory, owing to the low ground being constantly flooded during the monsoon. The Committee are pleased to report that the ground is being raised and otherwise prepared for next season by the P. W. D. A plot twice the size of that in use formerly has been rented by the Association and will be kept in first-class order throughout the whole year. This ought to open the way for cold season cricket.

THE GYMNASIUM.

Gymnasium Classes were arranged in June shortly after the Gymnasium fittings were completed, under the control of an able instructor from the Royal Scots. The membership at one time reached sixty-five, and great enthusiasm prevailed, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. L. Rose the Secretary, Towards the close of the year the attendence dwindled, and the classes have been discontinued for a short time. As the Classe met three times a week, a great amount of good work was done during the six months of its existence. The Committee beg to suggest that in future three months courses be arranged, with examination at the end of each. This would tend to concentration of energy and definiteness of result.

THE SOCIAL GATHERING.

Among other things which have taken a stride forward since the Association entered the new building are the Monthly socials. These have without exception been very successful throughout the year, and the average attendence has between been 150 and 200.

Although social gatherings are an integral part of the Association's programme of work, the Socials in the early part of the year made, perhaps disproportionate demands on the General Secretary's time and energy. It is the more gratifying therefore to be able to record that his efforts were not thrown away since the interest wakened has been sufficient to bring forward helpers by whose aid the Soeials now run almost automatically. Some have spent much time and taken great pains to make the last Tuesday in the month a great success, and their work is much appreciated as a valuable aid to the popularising the Association and keeping it in touch with a large circle of friends, The Committee's thanks are due to these, and especially to Mr. Gay the Secretary.

The "Social Union Club," formed to bring the younger members of the Association more together by intercourse along social, recreative and literary lines, has not been the great success that was expected.

The "Chambers Saturday Club," formed in the latter part of the year by the Chambers' Residents, has met with a kinder fate. Table talks on religious, moral, political and social questions have been held fortnightly; and trips on the harbour, cycle runs, musical evenings and "At Homes" arranged.

CHESS CLUB.

The interest is Chess was maintained as in the former year by the tornament for the silver Challenge Cub and Medals, organized and conducted by the Secretary, Mr. W. J. George.

There were 13 entries and each competitor had to meet every other Competitor.

Mr. Rath won the Cup and first Silver Medal, Mr. Owen the second Medal, and Mr. Billeter the third.

BYCULLA BRACH.

The work in the Byculla Indian Christian Branch has been very unsatisfactory during the past year. It is evident that a whole time paid Secretary is much needed, as an honorary worker cannot possibly perform the difficult task of keeping up the work of the Association.

Mr. Arlikatti has worked hard, but he has received little support from the general membership.

The receipts during the year were Rs. 224-14-4, and the expediture Rs. 653-2-0; the balance was met from the Central funds.

STUDENT BRANCH.

The work of the Student Department has been carried on during the year in the rooms rented for the purpose in Girgaum Road, on the same lines as before. The rooms, small as they are, form an indispensable centre for getting into touch with men, and all who come there know well that they will find every opportunity for enquiring into the Christian faith. The daily attendance of enducated no-Christians coming to read the papers, etc., has been about 100.

The Student Department has made possible special addresses by such prominent men as the Bishop of Bombay and Sir Alexander Simpson, M. D.; on both occasions the room was crowded to its utmost capacity. Meetings ware also organized in the Framji Cowasjee Hall and Wilson College Hall (by kind permission of the Principal for Dr. S. Motoda and Mr. T. Harada, the Y. M. C. A. delegates from Japan: these were exceedingly well attended.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said that during the past five years he had had the honour of presiding at these meetings the Association had been growing year by year. If five years ago they had been told that they would have a building of their own worth Rs. 1,60,000, he did not think any of them would have believed it. But they had gone actually beyond their greatest expectations, for now they had such a building with half the capital cost paid up. In addition to this building, another great thing for which they had to be thankful was the fact mentioned in the report that the Association had developed in every way—spiritually, intellectually, socially and physically. This was. indeed a matter of thankfulness; he was particularly pleased to note the development of the spiritual side of the Association As long as the growth and development of the spiritual side continued all would go well. But when they thought of a building like this there was a danger that the spiritual side of the life would be lost sight of. The chairman reminded his hearers of what the Amir had said in a recent speech about the requisition of knowledge. The Amir was reported to have said that knowledge was the superstructure, but religion was the foundation of everything. The chairman said he would put this in another way and say that the foundation of character was the persistent association with Christ. This was what this Association aimed at, namely, to bring together the younger men of the city and to help them to lead a true Christian life. It was a matter of real thankfulness that their spiritual growth had been marked during the past year, and he hoped it would continue to be so in years to come. The chairman then expressed his thanks on behalf of the Association to the Government for their grant of Rs. 3000 and also for the plot of ground they had leased to the Association for the tennis courts. In consulting his speech, the chairman thanked Mr. Sharpe Mr. Morgan Young, Mr. Hawse and Mr. James Mac Whirter, General Secretary for rendering valuable service to the Assotiation in different directions during the pasn year.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong in briefly addressing the meeting wished every success to the institution as he thought that it was capable of doing great good to the young men on the city.

Mr. A. H. S, Aston referred to the work done in connection with the athletic side of the Association,

Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson appealed to the commercial world of Bombay to help on the work of the Association, which could achieve still better results if it received support from that direction.

Mr. G. B. Coleman regretted that the educational classes started by the Association had not been so successful as one would have wished. The cause laid down for this non-success was the climate from which most of them had to suffer. If that were so, he suggested that evening classes might be turned into morning classes. Mr. Coleman then dwelt upon the desirability of every young man taking an early opportunity of studying one of the arts or sciences.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan supported the appeal made by Mr. Robertson to the commercial world for help and expressed the hope that their friends, Mr. Armstrong and Procter, would induce other members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to join the Y. M. C. A. He then expressed the regret felt by himself and the Association at the fact that their very energetic Secretary Mr. McWhirter was to leave them shortly. Dr. Machickan concluded by saying that they owed a deep debt of gratitude to their President, Mr. Procter, for what he had done for the Association in the past, and hoped that his connection with the Association would last for a long time to come.

The Chairman having briefly thanked the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

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Karachi Civil Hospital.—Government is spending about five lakhs on the Civil Hospital buildings which are now nearing completion. The various wards are splendidly built, and as regards the interiors, up-to-date, and we may say sumptuous. While, however, it has been found necessary to increase the accommodation owing to the urgent requirements of Karachi, the staff employed is apparently considered adequate. But is it? The Civil Surgeon resides at a great distance from the Hospital and has other duties to perform. The House Surgeon is therefore the only qualified medical officer, but he cannot be expected to remain on duty day and night, nor even to be always present. In his absence the Hospital is consequently left to the care of the Hospital Assistant. It is superfluous to urge the necessity of a Surgeon on duty, particularly so when it is remembered that nearly all serious accident cases are taken to the Civil Hospital. Government ought to consider the advisability of a liberal increase in the staff. A resident Surgeon, who should be a commissioned officer, with two Assistant Surgeons, and a sufficient and competent staff of Nurses, Hospital Assistants and other attendants are required. Karachi has but one public Hospital properly so called, and it is reasonable to expect it to be well equipped and ably and adequately manned. The nursing staff will probably be brought into line as regards salary with the other large Hospitals when the Presidency Nursinghome comes into force.—*Sind Gazette.*

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 22.

The annual meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce was held to-day at the Town Hall.

The Chairman delivered an address as sent by Rai Sahib Girdarilal which supported the railway policy suggested by the Chairman.

General sympathy is expressed for small traders.

The Chamber's membership is now seventy,

The following is the address of Mr. James Currie, Chairman, at the annual meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce held at Delhi yesterday:—

This meeting would have been called for an earlier date had it not been that a revision of the rules was deemed desirable and necessary to admit of all trade centres having a more direct say and interest in the management of the affairs and work of the Chamber than was possible under the rules on which the Chamber was constituted. The new rules may not be perfect ones, but they meet the case in the meantime, and they are a step in the right direction which is a great thing. The important changes they introduce into the constitution of the Chamber are consistent with the development that is taking place on all sides in the province and the influential and representative contingent that came into the membership at Lahore and Rawalpindi and the increased membership at Amritsar fully justify the revision. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on having realised so fully and so frankly what was necessary, what was unquestionably the best for the Chamber and for the commercial interests of the Punjab. Briefly, the position now is this. Trade centres which can muster a membership of six or more are entitled to a Local Committee and Local Committees are empowered to send to the Committee of the Chamber one delegate for every six subscribing members on their roll and to keep all Local Committees in touch with one another and with the Committee of the Chamber there will be in the hands of each duplicate files with a complete record of what is in the possession of the Chamber. The papers that are circulating to-day in Delhi are circulating in duplicate at all the other centres. In this way the information and matter before the Chamber is distributed systematically.

The Local Committees will concentrate their opinions and experience on the Committee of the Chamber, and this Committee will voice the opinions and interests of members. The sympathy and hearty co-operation of all concerned in the trade in the province will be secured and retained, and if there is openness of mind, singleness of purpose, and absolute frankness in the expression of views and opinions as I feel confident, there will be in all proceedings ultimate success and great usefulness is ahead of the Chamber. The report of the work of the Committee for the year which is now submitted to you for adoption speaks for itself, and I need not take up your time going over the various matters that occupied attention. The cultivation of Jute in the Province will be watched with keen interest. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Committee that a reasonable percentage for refraction in wheat has been agreed on. The establishment of an information Bureau at the Main Railway Station here is felt to be a want and is being urged for. The question of the location and construction of a telegraph office here will also most likely be brought forward. The Committee has recommended a site central and suitable which it is to be hoped Government will see its way to set aside for this purpose.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

You will also see from the report that our manufacturers and merchants have had their troubles about Railway wagons like their neighbours, but, thanks to the energy and good management for our Railway men and the strenuous efforts of Traffic Managers, to supplement promptly with what they could trade has been very well served here with wagons, everything considered. An ample wagon supply is all important to a manufacturing and large distributing centre like Delhi, but it is also of vital importance all along the line for when there is at a widespread and general scarcity of wagons as there is at present, it is the small trader, the man who cannot make himself heard much beyond the station-yard that we should be anxious about. He is the man at the present moment, I fear, who is suffering most and he is a very important factor in the economic *bandobast* of this country, cripple his facilities, check his enterprise, inflict losses on him by delaying the transport of his goods and you do it at the cost of the best interests of the country. I hope it will be seen so that he gets his fair share of the wagons that are available.

This leads up to a consideration of the greater question to that of Railways generally. Great credit is due to Government for what it has done for Railways, and the names of the men who have pleaded their cause and helped them forward in the Government and outside of it deserve to be inscribed on the front page of thier history in letters of gold. The cry to-day for more wagons is the result of their activity. It is the appeal of the commercial and industrial enterprise for a wider field for more room which they made possible. It is more, it is the protest of businessmen that the time has come for the control and development of the Railways of India to be conducted on business lines. The protest is quite reasonable, there is nothing of censure in it. The eagerness of the Government of India to promote Railways has always been in evidence.

The present magnificent system would not be operating to-day but for that eagerness. Business men recognise this frankly, but that their opinion differs from that of Government with regard to the methods that now should be adopted in the control of this department is another thing. They cannot understand why in the matter of the construction of Railways it should not at once and without any further waste of time be realised that private enterprise is not to be relied on; that it is not possible on a scale that will be of any use to India as things stand on the terms that now are offered to the public. The reason is simple enough, the Government does not trust the city, and the city does not understand the Government. They have been coquetting for 20 years with the safe men on both sides suffering from an excess of caution and nothing is done. Government has had to find the money in the end, and so it is that industries and trade are hampered for the want of a sufficiency of rails and rolling stock. Moreover, the time has passed when the money necessary for Railways can be adequately and conveniently provided for in the Imperial Budget; that the day had passed when the Finance Member found it necessary to place a limit to the sum that could be allotted to Railways. That is the position to-day and it calls for a change. There are no doubt difficulties. In a many-sided question and in a great question like this of the control and management of the Railways of India there must be grave difficulties to face when a change is called for, but it is for Government to face and overcome whatever difficulties there may be and with the aid of the experience of the past and of the experience that demand a change bring into operation a simple, effective and responsible system of control and of finance which will supply the country with transit facilities as transit is required.

Now the Port Trust of India, the Port Trusts of Calcutta and Bombay, afforded a splendid example of what a combination of Government control and business experience can do in the administration of public concerns which to all intents and purposes are great commercial enterprises. These Trusts have the confidence of Government and of the public. They are in close touch on the one hand with Government and on the other with commerce which contributes greatly to their strengthened usefulness, and when a facility is wanted or a grievance has to be redressed they are got-at-able and that is more than half the battle in the management of any concern. It is something of this nature that is wanted to take over the Railway department of the Government of India. Why should

A RAILWAY TRUST,

constituted on the lines of these trusts not do for Railways what the Port Trusts are doing for their Ports. There are good reasons to believe that it would do all this. Its finance would be dealt with in a budget of its own and results alone would make it possible for equipment and development to follow closely the measure of the necessities of the country. Commercial experience would lead it to anticipate with facilities the requirements of commerce and whether by the issue of debentures in the open market or by the Agency of private enterprise it would get the work done. There is an assurance that this would be so far its Trustees would be capable men, the best that Government and commerce could give who would shape for their Trust a broad and liberal policy based on business experience and sound finance. It may be protested that Railway finance is of giant proportions compared with that of the Trusts I refer to, but the system and methods of control, I submit, are the same and the results would assuredly be the same. After all it is on the balance sheet of a concern like that of a Railway Trust and on the confidence afforded the Board of Trustees that the public place their money when they are asked to subscribe. There need not therefore be any fear that there will ever be a check to the development of Railways for the want of capital so long as they are in the hands of a responsible Trust, and it is in evidence that they are necessary, are serving their purpose, and are remunerative. And with regard to their position from the Finance Minister's point of view as a revenue contributing department, you will all be with me, I think, when I express the hope that it will be recognised that as Railways operate with the thrift and industry of the people to maintain the balance of trade in favour of India—a matter of vital importance to India—they should be placed on an independent and self-contained basis to be financed and worked to give the cheapest and best transit that they can yield. The sacrifice—and there is undoubtedly a sacrifice—involved from the revenue side of the Budget standpoint in handing them over to a Trust will, in time, be amply compensated for by an increase in the revenue from land, canal lands, and from that land which is now outside the influence of the present Railway system, but which will be opened up as Railways are extended to it and from the general prosperity of the people which must come in the wake of the efficiency of their better management and expansion.

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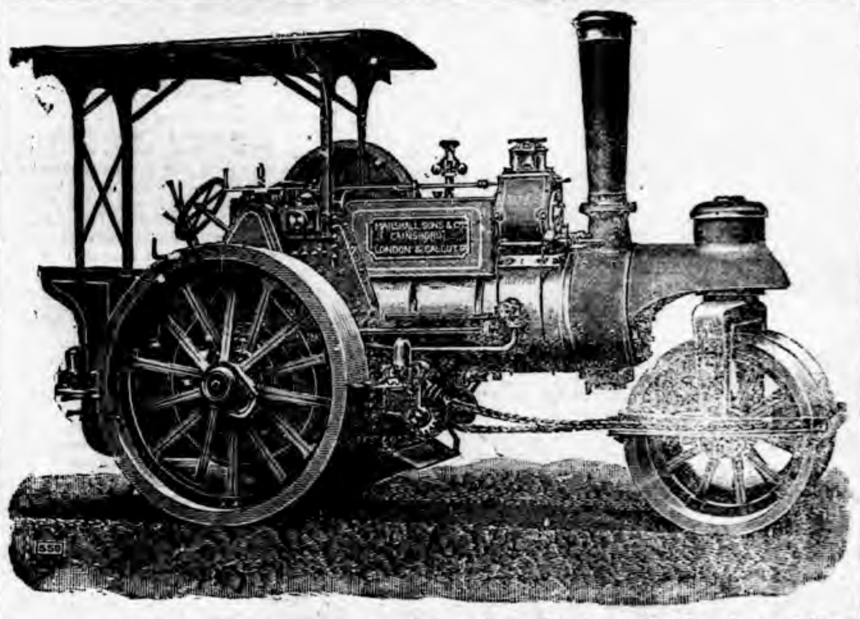

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

THE RAT-CATCHER DAUGHTER.

Although the rat-catcher may complain that his trade is bad, he can hardly say that it is going to the dogs seeing that a man in Yorkshire has undertaken to worry rats with his teeth. The average person would imagine that law ought to prevent such a bestial exhibition. But that is one of the things the law cannot do. Only by some ingenious oblike method could it step in. Its helplessness in such a matter was proved a year ago, when a ruffian was taken into a police court after trading upon the ability of his daughter to bite the heads off a given number of rats in a certain time. Come and see the lady bite the heads off live rats," was his seductive cry to those about his show and he held up the caged rats of which the gentle lady was to make mouthfuls. There was no law in the land directly operative to suppress this hideous exhibitions. What the police did to summon the wretch for obstructing the thoroughfare by causing a crowd to assemble. The magistrate dismissed the case.

THE KING'S MESSENGERS.

Steam and the telegraph have done much to alleviate the hardship of the lot of the royal couriers, but the tragic death of Mr. Herbert reminds us that the office of the King's Messengers still exists and still has its perils. The service which these men perform is so secret that there exists but scanty record of their valour. The late Sir Edward Hertslet in his chapter on the King's Messengers reveals a terrible picture of the sufferings borne by these brave fellows. Before the steamship came, when the weather was too rough for a sailing vessel to attempt the passage, these heroes would make the crossing in open boats. This was the method regularly employed during the Napoleonic wars. From Cuxhaven to Great Yarmouth was the route. One Messenger, a Hertslet, was over four months in getting from St. Petersburg to London. He was in the saddle for the greater part of fifty-two days; he was held up at Cuxhaven for twenty-eigat days, owing to the great quantities of ice afloat, and the actual passage in an open boat occupied seven days.

UNKNOWN HEROES.

In the days to which reference has been made a Royal Messenger would have been what the insurance offices describe as a "bad life." A dozen of them died within a comparatively short period. Two were drowned while attempting to land in a gale at Calais, but a third recovered their despatches and carried them to Lord Malmesbury. Many, travelling in bullock-wagons over unmade roads, had to figot for their lives and possessions. One fought a boatload of Sicilian pirates and died before he would surrender his wallet. Another was murdered at Madrid, in the same year that a comrade died of frostbite. The Russian journey killed one who had been three-and-twenty days in the saddle and proved too much for a hero who struggled to St. Petersburg when suffering from cholera. The story of the Royal Messengers during the closing years of the eighteenth century and the opening of the nineteenth is one long record of tragedy—a story of heroes lives given in the service of a country which never paid them too well nor with excessive warmth acknowledged the valour and self-denying character of their performances.

IMPUGNED RECORDS.

There is a grim story to be heard among the hills in the Lake Country of a dog which was long imprisoned in a crevasse with its master. The dog came out alive, but the theory is that the dead body of its master had sustained it. What ought to be the record story of this character is that of a foxhound at Cannon Hall. Suspected of being diseased, it was hanged, then thrown down a coal-pit, ninety feet deep. Eighty-nine days latter the dog was taken out of the coal-pit alive and in perfect health. Unfortunately for the fasting reputation of the hound, the story does not end there. It is stated that, before its own punishment, it had killed a donkey, and that the carcass of the latter had been thrown down the mine prior to its slayer's arrival. Even a dead donkey in a coal-pit may be better than no food for a captive hound.

NOVELISTS WHO PLAY MANY PARTS.

The late Mr. Archibald Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," played many diverse parts in his time, from civil engineer and chemist to stockbroker and mining superintendent; but his career was scarcely as stated by a contemporary, "more varied and romantic than that of any living writer of fiction." Mr. Morley Roberts has done navvy's work and tended cattle and sheep in Australia; be has been sailor on many an ocean tramp, has toiled in Texas sawmills, on American railroads, and in the backwoods of Canada; has tramped thousands of miles in search of work, from New South Wales to California, and has driven a pen as an ill-paid clerk in the War and India Offices. Mr. Jack London has been in turn salmon-fisher, oyster-pirate, seal-hunter, gold-miner, tramp, lecturer, and fish-patrolman, to mention only a few of his varied activities. Mr. Bart Kennedy has played a bewildering number of parts on life's stage, from half-timer in a factory opera-singer, sailor, and gold-hunter in Klondyke; and Mr. Frank Bullen himself can scarcely recall all the stages of his romantic career that separate the paper-boy of forty years ago from the successful author of to-day.

THE IRISH COLLEGE, PARIS.

The authorities of the Irish College in Paris have just received official notice, in virtue of the Law of Separation, that two of its important foundations, in Paris and Bordeaux, have been sequestrated. The College, which was founded about 1580, is situated in the Rue des Irlandais, close to the Pantheon, but present but the present building is only 136 years old. Its income was mainly derived from the property in Bordeaux, and from the old College des Lombards, the gift of Louis XIV., which Irish students had inhabited for a century before migrating to the present building.

"A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT."

The other day we quoted a paragraph from the "British Medical Journal" which recommended as a cure for the tobacco habit the "rinsing out of the mouth with a 25 per cent, solution of silver nitrate after each indulgence in tobacco." Several correspondents have written us pointing out the danger of using such a solution. One goes so far as to assure us that it would "cause death at the first try." Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that no reader will experiment with the "cure" as recommended. The Editor of the "British Medical Journal" informs us that "25 per cent." was a mistake; it should have been "a 5 per cent solution."

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

The conspicuous share which Mr. Jerome has taken as prosecutor in the Thaw trial has directed special attention to him; and an interesting account of his career is given in the book called "America's Awakening." by Philip Loring Allen, which has just been published by the Fleming H. Revell Co. The author desires to show that a moral wave is passing over America at present, and he anticipates that it will result in 'the triumph of righteousness in high places.' His position in connexion with the "New York Evening Post" has given him special facilities for meeting prominent men, and among these have been William Travers Jerome.

MR. JEROME'S CAREER.

Mr. Jerome was born at New York on April 18, 1859, and attended Amherst College. He graduated at Columbia Law School in 1884, and practised in New York for the succeeding eleven years. In 1888 he was appointed Assistant-District Attorney, and in 1895 became Justice of the Court of special Sessions. His great triumph was his election as District Attorney, New York County, on the Fusion Ticket in 1901, chiefly for the purpose of defeating the Tammany Ring; and he was re-elected in 1905 as an Independent. Since he entered upon his duties he has done much to purify the tainted atmosphere of New York, and has been fearless in his exposure of crimes that have hitherto been hidden.

IMPOVERISHING THE SEA.

In "Blackwood's Magazine" for March—a very readable number—a writer tells us that experience has shown that the opinion prevalent a generation ago, that the piscatory resources of the sea are inexhaustible, is not well founded. There is not now a single maritime country in Europe in which unrestricted liberty of fishing is permitted, and the tendency everywhere is to increase the stringency of the regulations and to extend them farther from the coast. It is in the North Sea, where trawling has been chiefly developed, that the effects of over-fishing are most marked.

A CORRESPONDENT of "Country Life" tells us of a curious mixed bag which he made lately in one of the "gazes" at Sowley. In that particular "gaze" he only shot four head in all, and it was made up of one coot, one widgeon, a sparrow-hook, and a Sclavonia grebe. For curious variety this must be something like a "record." He also mentions, in the same letter, an incident which occurred to a friend. He "put up a mallard with a peregrine on its back, holding on to it. The mallard could just flap its wings, or the peregrine, I fancy, would not have been able to lift it On being fired at the peregrine dropped the duck, which was afterwards picked up, and flew away."

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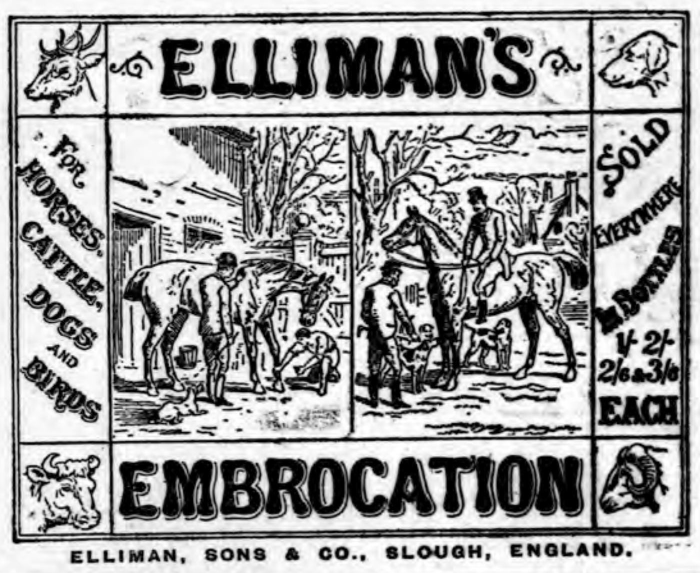

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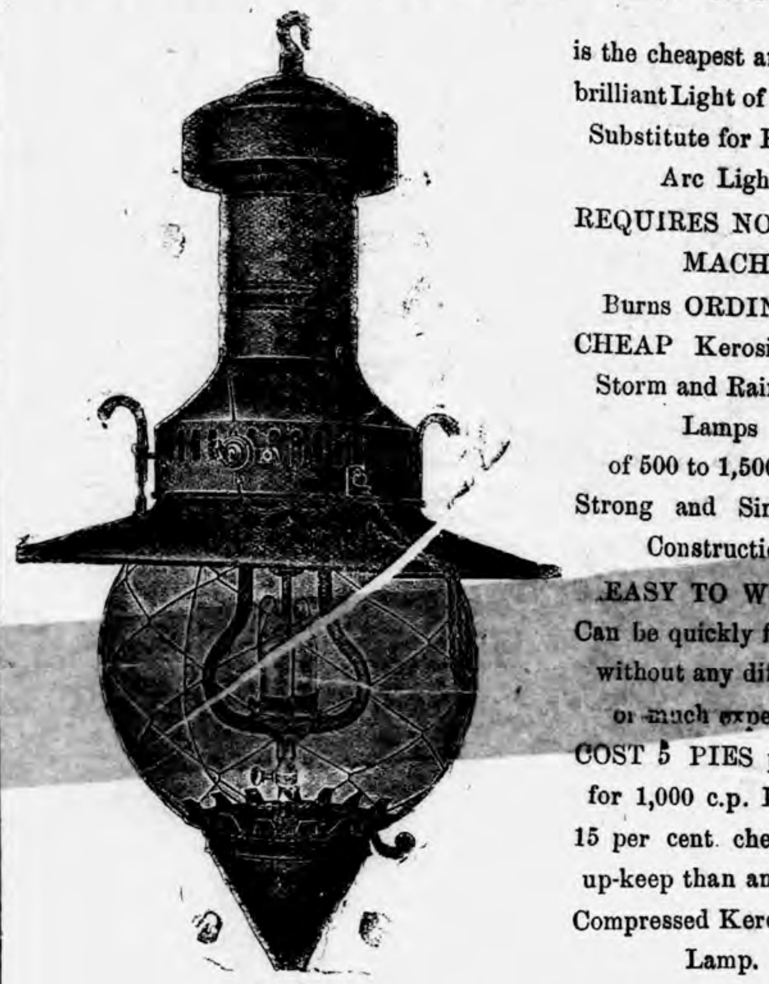

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